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THE GREAT STATE FRAUDS.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE SITUATION IN ALBANY.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF POLITICIANS PASSING SUNDAY AT THE CAPITAL—IMPORTANT ACTION OF GOV. TILDEN—WHAT WAS ACTUALLY DONE BY THE LEGISLATURE ON THE COMMISSION RESOLUTION — A MISUNDERSTANDING—A PLAN DEVELOPING TO OVERLOAD THE COMMISSION OR BALANCE IT WITH COUNTER-INFLUENCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The capital is extremely quiet to-night, notwithstanding the fact that there are in the city a larger number of prominent members of the Legislature than on any previous Sunday of the session. Among them are Senators Lord, Wood, Selkreg, Cole, and Bradley; Speaker McGuire, Davis, and other members of the Assembly. There has been considerable caucusing and consultation, and with it a great deal of seriousness evident on the minds of those most directly concerned in the canal controversy.

THE GOVERNOR ACTING WITH ENERGY AND PROMPTITUDE.

Gov. Tilden has been quite retired to-day, taking rest preparatory to the coming excitements of the week, but that he is not neglecting the main question—the prompt pushing of all measures to insure thorough and early action on the whole canal subject—is evident from the untiring activity which he manifested during the past week. One of his last acts in relation to this great popular movement was completed yesterday, when he dispatched two engineers to make a close examination of the present condition of contract work on the Erie Canal. The engineers are men of large practical experience, thoroughly versed in the details of canal construction, repairs, and the contract system generally. Neither of them is at present interested in canal affairs outside of the duties with which they are now intrusted, and an impartial, exhaustive, and thorough report will be made. Their mission relates mainly to the way in which existing contracts are being carried out, and will embrace, among others, the contract awarded to Horace Candee in October, 1874, which was printed in THE TIMES of Thursday last. That contract was for the building of the slope on the Jordan Level, near Syracuse, and comparatively little work has yet been done on it. So the inquirers will have an opportunity of judging, first, whether any such work is needed, and next, how the original official estimate compares with the amount bid, and whether or not about one-half or two-thirds of the classes of work provided for by the contract could possibly be needed on a section presenting the geographical and topographical features which mark this particular section of the canal.

A MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

It now appears that there has been a general misunderstanding throughout the press reports about the final action of the Senate on resolutions which came up before that body on Friday. It was generally supposed that the Senate had concurred in the House resolution, as offered by Mr. Faulkner, and amended on motion of Mr. Waehner, and that they had amended and then adopted the Schuyler resolution, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission of Investigation. No action was taken by the Senate on either of the Assembly resolutions, and the only one adopted was that in relation to a commission, which was the joint product of Senators Lord, Woodin, and Jacobs. The resolution providing for a joint committee was, on motion of Senator Jacobs, taken from the table, but no final action was had on it, and up to this time there has been no concurrent action by either house, and there is no resolution creating any form of investigation yet completed.

A SCHEME TO LOAD THE COMMISSION DOWN.

There is considerable talk to-night of the probability of an amendment being offered in the House to charge the commission already provided for by the Senate resolution with inquiring also into alleged frauds and abuses in the public printing contracts. The movement is generally regarded, however, as a very shallow device for the embarrassment and virtual nullification of the labors of the commission. At most, it would be but balancing the interest of one ring against another, and thus, as a matter of mutual interest, compelling each to exert its influence in the other's behalf for joint salvation. In its present aspect, the commission will be equally weighted as to the politics of its members on both sides, and there is but little good to be expected from its labors if two party questions or issues are submitted to them at one time. The Governor and all his friends are opposed to any such movement, and say they believe "one thing at a time" will be enough; that the State Prison, printing, public buildings, and all similar great State contracts can be investigated later and separately, and that each one will doubtless be found important, intricate, and extensive enough to merit the attention of separate inquiry. It is probable that Senators Woodin and Wood will debate the Governor's Message in the Senate to-morrow night. The impression is very general that the House will concur in the Senate Commission resolution without debate.

THE TWEEDS OF ROCHESTER.

"OLD JARVE" AND "GEORGE THE SILENT"—THE LORD FAMILY AS FINANCIERS AND LEGISLATORS—THE LORD WATER WORKS AND PUBLIC WORKS BOARDS—A SWIFT LAW SWIFTLY EXECUTED—SILENCING OPPOSITION — THE INITIATED BRIBED AND THE HONEST TERRIFIED—BONDS ISSUED IN EXCESS OF THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT AND SOLD CONTRARY TO LAW—THE INTEREST PAID FROM THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES TO AVERT THE RAGE OF OUTRAGED TAX-PAYERS — SWINDLING IN THE WATER WORKS CONTRACTS—GEORGE D. LORD THE, REAL CONTRACTOR, SIGNING AS THE "CLERK" OF THE PRETENDED CONTRACTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—The Lords hold a position in this place similar to that held by the Tweeds in New-York prior to their exposure in THE TIMES. The former own many of Rochester's legislators and have a mine of wealth in the Rochester ring, of which "Old Jarve," as he is called, is the "boss." He has his Commissioners of water-works and public works appointed under acts obtained through his collusions and dealings with Tammany, and makes the city support him and all the members of his family right royally. He and George "The Silent," as he is called here, are the power in the Rochester ring, but their operations have been so thoroughly exposed in THE TIMES as to have awakened the good people of Rochester and unsealed the lips of those who for years have been silent through fear of the family. Their tricks with contractors have been curious and peculiar, and such as to have made the Lords a host of enemies whom they despised once, but will be crushed by now. As canal operators the Senator and the "Silent" have been wonderfully successful, but it is as improvers of the city of Rochester that their remarkable talents for financiering and legislating are manifested. The Senator is the legislator. George is the financier, although, as will be seen in the history of his efforts to obtain and control the Board of Water Commissioners, he has talent for both. In Rochester, their home, the Lords are not quite so well understood as they are elsewhere, because they have takem care to hoodwink the people, bribe the initiated, and terrify the honest. There are some, however, fully cognizant of their misdeeds in this place, the record of which is related in this way by them.

THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS—A REMARKABLE RECORD.

In 1870, G. D. Lord, then member of Assembly for the Second District of Monroe County, introduced a bill into the Assembly for the construction of water-works in the City of Rochester. It passed the Assembly, but it was so unpopular at home that Jarvis Lord, Senator for this district, did not dare to push it in the Senate. It provided for the expenditure of $400,000 for preliminary surveys, and commissioners were named in the bill, which was perhaps one of the strongest objections to it, because the persons so named were fuglemen of the Lords and well known to be ready to do their bidding.

HEADING-OFF OUTSIDE CAPITALISTS.

The following year Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Massachusetts, and his associates—private capitalists—applied to the Legislature for permission to organize a company to build water-works in the City of Rochester. But these being the days of Tammany, and the Lords being known to Tweed & Co. as anxious that water-works, if constructed at all, should be constructed by them, the latter quietly killed the bill, and allowed to be passed one introduced by George D. Lord, the provsions of which are as follows: The Mayor of the city was authorized to appoint five Commissioners, to have control of the construction of the water-works of Rochester, employ engineers, surveyors, and such other persons as in their opinions might be necessary to arrange the preliminaries to this work. They were also empowered to borrow upon the credit of the city, at seven per cent. interest, such a sum of money as in their judgment, with the concurrence of the Mayor, was needed to carry out the plan agreed upon. To do this the commission were authorized to issue bonds on the City of Rochester, signed by the Mayor and the President of the Board of Water Commissioners, the Common Council being required to raise from time to time, by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on them.

SWIFT ACTION ON THE NEW LAW.

This act was passed late on Friday night, April 27th, signed by the Governor on Saturday, brought home that night in George Lord's pocket, submitted to Mayor Wilder immediately, and the commission must have been appointed on Sunday, as they were officially announced in Monday morning's papers. They were Roswell Hart, Edward M. Smith, William H. Bowman, Gilman H. Perkins, and Charles C. Morse. Mr. Hart was Mail Service Superintendent in the Post Office Department at the time of his appointment; Mr. Smith was Postmaster of Rochester; Mr. Bowman was a henchman of the Lords, and had recently moved to the city from Brockport; Perkins was a wholesale grocer; and Morse a manufacturer of boots and shoes.

PUBLIC ESTIMATE OF THE SCHEME.

The citizens considered the whole operation as a swindle, gotten up in the interest of the Lords' friends, who owned most of the commissioners. Mayor Wilder had been elected, it was more than suspected, through the Lord influence, although he claimed to be a Republican, and he permitted George Lord to nominate the Commissioners.

CREATION OF A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On the 20th of May, 1872, a provision was incorporated into an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to the City of Rochester," limiting the amount of bonds which the Water Commissioners might issue to $3,000,000, and fixing the compensation of the Commissioners at $5 a day each. That act also created a Commission of Public Works, to be appointed by the Mayor, and was engineered through the Legislature by Lord. This placed in the hands of this noted family all the city improvements. Their operations under it will be detailed hereafter, but their attention has been chiefly engrossed by the management of their valuable canal and water-works contracts.

STIFLING THE VOICE OF THE CITIZENS.

The city resisted these impositions upon it, and by authority of the Common Council actions were brought to restrain the issue of these water-works bonds upon the ground that the Legislature had no power under the Constitutions of the State and of the United States to force upon a municipal corporation against its will a work of such magnitude and such an enormous debt. These actions were carried to the Court of Appeals, where the validity of both acts was sustained, Chief Judge Church writing one of the opinions. An appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the water-works case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but was afterward discontinued by a vote of the Common Council of this city, but not until after George Lord had managed to become an Alderman for this express purpose, which he no doubt effected by the same argument so potent in the Legislature of those days. The decision of the Court of Appeals was claimed by counsel for the City as in direct conflict with the authorities, and particularly with the decision rendered in the case of Bailey vs. City of New-York.

HOW THE "COMMISSION" USED THEIR POWER.

The commission did not wait long before putting into operation the powers vested in them. In the first place, they had plans, surveys, and estimates made by Lord's canal estimate engineers. They issued, instead of $3,000,000, $3,500,000 of City Water-works bonds, and sent them to a trust company in New-York for sale. They also, it is said, employed a firm in New-York, Robinson, Chase & Co., to sell the bonds for a commission of one per cent., a direct violation of the act, which said they should not be sold for less than par. The trust company suspended at the time of the panic with these bonds in their hands, but they were afterward recovered without serious loss to the city.

HOW GEORGE "THE SILENT" WORKS.

In due time the Commissioners went through the form of receiving bids for the work and letting contracts, but it was so well known that nobody would obtain the contract except George D. Lord that honest men did not bother their heads about it. The contract was finally given to one J. McDonald, who resides somewhere in the eastern part of the State, but who is well known to have been only George D. Lord's representative, for all the work has been done by and the compensation therefor paid to George D. Lord, who signs McDonald's name to necessary papers, "per George D. Lord." Work was begun in the Spring of 1873, and Mr. Lord has the disposal of it all, even to subletting work, engaging hands, and buying material. An illustration of what he can do in this direction may be found in the following little episode related to me by a prominent citizen of Rochester to-day. Hemlock Lake is twenty-eight miles south of Rochester, and is the natural reservoir from which the city is to be supplied with water by means of mains to be laid northwardly to the city. These pipes are to be made of boiler iron, and will take quite a large slice of the expenditure. George D. Lord, in order to make it appear that he was anxious to get this part of the work done as cheaply as possible, had his engineer send for a prominent manufacturer in this material. This gentleman occupies an influential position in Rochester, and on calling was referred by the engineer to G. D. Lord, who offered him the job if he would agree to construct the conduit pipes in lengths of 100 feet, and deliver them on the line of work at eight and one-quarter cents a pound. The gentleman declined, because it was impracticable to make and transport for so long a distance pipe in sections of that length. Mr. Lord immediately contracted with his friend, Mr. Leighton, the bridge builder, for $400,000 worth of pipe at ten cents per pound, in lengths of twenty-eight feet. There has been no change in the commission, except that created by the resignation of Mr. Smith, the Postmaster, who was succeeded by Pliny M. Bromley, on whose death, last Fall, John Bower was appointed.

A COAT OF WHITEWASH.

This last new Commissioner, soon after appointment, at the request of the Common Council, made a statement respecting the condition of the commission finances, in which he said that the actual cost of the work when completed would not vary $100,000 from the limit fixed by the Legislature. Now it appears that on the 1st of January last $2,400,000 had been expended, but the work is not more than half done.

PAYING THE INTEREST FROM PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE BONDS.

It has leaked out within a few days that the interest on the bonds to the amount of $200,000, which should have been paid by a tax on the city, as provided by the act, has been paid by the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, for the purpose of preventing the inevitable outbreak of public wrath against the rascally piece of legislation procured by George D. Lord in 1872. An effort is now being made by the Commissioners to procure the passage of a law authorizing the issue of $200,000 of city bonds to cover this interest, and permitting them to fund the interest as it shall become due.

UNBLUSHING FRAUD IN CONTRACTING.

In describing the manner in which the Lords have secured contracts by remarkable bidding, some of the business men say that when the Commissioners were about to receive proposals to furnish them with materials for certain work, the Lords' estimate would be made in this way: The award for laying the conduit was made to George D. Lord at $1 a thousand for hard-burned brick laid for a certain number of miles. After he got the contract he managed matters with the Commissioners so as to be allowed to sub-let it to his friend Leighton, who is to make iron pipe instead of brick at about $7 a foot, which would make it cost something like $36,960 per mile for the mere material. The Lords contrived to put in bids which would defy competition, and when the award was made Lord had nothing to do but change it to suit himself.

DESIGNS ON THE GAS WORKS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

These contracts have turned out so well generally, that George Lord is anxious to bring within the system the Gas and Fire Departments of the city. It is fair to assume that he would have succeeded were it not for the TIMES' exposure of his practices and projects.

TERROR IN THE CAMP.

Now he is alarmed, and was seen last night and to-night with Frank Lord and his cronies in close converse, consulting as to the best way of stemming the current of public opinion, which is about to sweep away the whole tricky brood. It is true "Old Jarve" and "The Silent" have been diligently striving to turn aside the general feeling of aversion against them by denying the charges made and supported so crushingly in THE TIMES of Friday and Saturday. The libel suit pending between Jarvis Lord and the Rochester Printing Company, for publishing, in a general way, the corrupt practices of the cunning family, discloses specifically that not only were the statements with regard to the canal contracts between George D. Lord, Lewis J. Bennett, Andrew Spalding, and Hand true, but also many other transactions of a similar character were fully known to the contractors, and are set in the answer to the complaint in unmistakable terms.

THE STATE DEFRAUDED OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

By their ingenious contrivances in this stretching and assigning of contracts, the Lords, with the aid of Willard Johnson, William Mudgett, Royal G. Briggs, Valentine F. Whitmore, John Kiley, Daniel McGarry, and others, it is alleged defrauded the State out of nearly $1,000,000.

STILL MORE STOLEN FROM ROCHESTER.

From what is of record in this city, it is evident that the Lords have had their hands in the local purse even more deeply than in that of the State, and while they are looked up to as leaders, are despised as tricksters in politics and public movements. They both differ from Tweed in this regard. He was considered a munificent rascal, always willing to share his plunder with those who had aided him in obtaining it. The Lords bear the reputation of misers, who never pay a bill of $5 or $6 on its presentation, and who never divide their gains, even as agreed on, if they can help it. Some ugly stories are told of them in this connection, which the lateness of the hour will not permit me to relate. At all events, their boasted popularity is bogus, and they will have quite enough to do attending to home affairs in a day or two without watching the Governor. The Rochester Ring is doomed.

SPECIMEN FRAUDS.

THE BLACK ROCK HARBOR CONTRACT—HOW MR. BARNETT REMOVED SOME "WALL BENCHES," AND WHAT HE CHARGED FOR IT—GEORGE B. SHERRILL'S WORK ON A "FEEDER"—GREAT SUCCESSES OF THE LORD FAMILY AS CLAIMANTS.

The ingenuity displayed by the Canal Ring in revamping old worn-out contracts, and making them a second time the means of swindling the State, is as untiring as it is extraordinary. Stealing on a fresh contract is comparatively easy, but to rob where the power to rob is generally supposed to be exhausted develops an amount of skillfulness and dexterity that the coolest of common plunderers might envy. In this branch of the business the house of Lord, as may well be supposed, has not been inactive, and where they themselves have not cared to follow up a thrice-paid claim into its fourth doubling, they have graciously bestowed the power to do so on some "dummy" or personal friend of the family. This was conspicuously the case in the Black Rock Harbor contract, details of which have already been published in THE TIMES. Here it will be remembered that George D. Lord, after running his original contract from $43,500 up to $78,000, introduced a bill into the Legislature to pay an additional "award" of $119,203 49. After this extracting four and a half times as much juice from his orange as he had any right to expect, the generous Lord turned the squeezed remnant over to Edward B. Van Deusen, who pledged himself to finish the work, with some additions, for $124,535. This the Canal Board assented to, against the earnest protest of Attorney General Barlow. The resolution to this effect passed the board on the 24th of August, 1872. On the 21st of January, 1873, a communication was received from Van Deusen complaining that the Buffalo sewers discharged into the canal at a point covered by his contract, and asking that action be taken to compel the city authorities to divert its sewers, or pay him the cost of extra pumping, &c. In this manner Mr. Van Deusen laid the foundation for a future claim of the most elastic character. Subsequently the same work was again relet for twice the sum originally bid by Van Deusen, and is still uncompleted, although upward of $500,000 has been expended upon it.

J. M. BARNETT.

Next to Albany and Buffalo, the vicinity of Utica seems to have been unusually prolific in the way of canal "steals" by means of "unbalanced" bids. One of the latest of these cases which has come to light is that of J. M. Barnett. This gentleman, it appears, contracted to remove the wall benches and construct the slope wall from Ferguson's Aqueduct, on the Erie Canal, to the east line of the City of Utica, and from Potter's Bridge to Lock No. 46, 106 chains in length, for $6,075. Of earth excavation the Engineer's estimates demanded 10,000 yards at ten cents per yard. The quantity paid for was 44,528 yards. In the way of rock excavation the contract called for 100 yards, but as the price was only $3 per yard the obliging Engineer contrived to get along with that number, and let Mr. Barnett make it up on the embankment, for which the price was forty cents. Barnett made it up from 500 yards to 23,851, for which he realized $9,540 40, or just $9,340 40 more than his contract allowed. Any mule-driver on the bank, not to say the mule itself, could have guessed nearer the amount required than the "disinterested engineer." The same is true of this "estimate" for hemlock timber, which in the contract was stated at 5,000 feet, and for which Barnet received pay for 168,000 feet. The contract price, however, was $38 per thousand, about two and a half times the market rates, which may account for the difference. Of hard wood at $15 per thousand, the original estimate was swelled in a similar manner to 12,000 feet, and in other items the same fraudulent process is equally unmistakable. Altogether the original amount of the contract was increased over four hundred per cent., or to $25,374 97. Not content with this, Barnett secured from his "engineer," in the way of "extra work," $16,000 worth of vertical wall in cement, not one word of which had been said in the original document, together with rock-dressed masonry to the value of $12,000, and additional items which swelled the total to over $65,000. A New-York builder who would contract to build a $65,000 house for $6,500, would be deemed a fit candidate for Bloomingdale. A "canal engineer," ho wever, can do the thing and be considered "one of the most skilled gentlemen in his profession." And so he is.

GEORGE B. SHERRILL.

A contract of George B. Sherrill's for a vertical wall on the berme and tow-path sides of the Glen's Falls feeder, in the village of Sandy Hill, is another excellent sample of the way in which the Canal Engineers play into the hands of the contractors. For excavation of earth which was originally estimated at 5,000 yards, the Engineer's measurements returned a total of 13,100. In the same way, 2,508 cubic yards of vertical wall were laid in cement, where the contract called for only 280. Of course the fact that Sherrill received $5 per yard for this class of work had nothing to do with the change. In lining and puddling, where the original estimates were 50 and 100 yards respectively, the amounts paid for were 4,497 yards in both cases. As this work was rated at $1 per yard, the supposition is that the contractor found "lining" and "puddling" to be his most profitable items, and improved them accordingly.

LORD AND HIS HOPEFUL SONS.

The action and advantage taken by the Lord family in canal matters disclose some very interesting facts in connection with their legislative proceedings. It is authoritatively stated that by the careful manœuvring of Senator Jarvis Lord in 1870 he secured to himself and sons the neat little sum of $51,796 31. The Democratic Legislature, in which Mr. Lord was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, inserted a clause in chapter 653 of the laws of 1871 making provision "for the payment of the expenses of the ordinary repairs of the completed canals of this State, and for the sums that may become due to the contractors for repairs, and for moneys and interest thereon heretofore expended in reparation of breaches and casualties." Under this, which it is said was effected by Mr. Lord's agency, was authorized a second payment for work which their contract required the contractors to perform, and which had been paid for already. Under this clause it is charged that the new claims thus authorized had been presented during 1870 and 1871, some by the original contractors and some through assignees. Among the payments made of new claims the following are recorded:

Person Paid.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
George D. Lord	1858	$8,643 08
Jarvis Lord	1867	16,726 58
G. D. Lord	1864	7,231 37
Frank D. Lord	1866	6,169 86
G. D. Lord	1861	13,025 42
Total		$51,796 31

This is one of many skillful pieces of legislation said to have been procured in the Canal Ring interests by the Lords. They benefited directly as claimants in some instances, and as assignees in other. The names of other contractors and the assignees of new claims under the clause above cited are forthcoming. This is only one of the many phases of canal jobbery and robbery now coming to light, and the exposure of which is inevitable.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST PROVINCES REFUSING SUPPLIES—FURTHER ADHESIONS TO THE RANKS OF ALFONSO.

LONDON, March 28.—It is reported from Estella that deputies from the four provinces occupied by the Carlists have met to consider the request of Don Carlos for contributions, and have replied that the country is exhausted, fresh sacrifices are impossible, and Don Carlos ought to procure funds abroad. This they obstinately maintained, notwithstanding that Don Carlos has threatened to retire from Spain.

Dispatches from Madrid report that Don Carlos has ordered persons found reading Cabrera's manifesto to be shot. There have been additional instances of the fraternization of the Carlist and Government troops on the banks of the Oria. In one of the Carlist camps placards headed "Viva peace, the fueros, and Gen. Cabrera," have been posted. The Government announces that six Carlist Generals, three Colonels, and many other officers have entered France and declared their adhesion to King Alfonso.

A telegram from Santander asserts, on the other hand, that the hope of settling the war by a convention is fast dying out. Gen. Loma is expected there to meet a threatened invasion of the province. Don Carlos, with sixteen battalions and artillery, is marching on Ramales, twenty-five miles from Santander.

GERMANY.

THE GUSTAV OUTRAGE—PAYMENT OF A PORTION OF THE SPANISH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, March 28.—Spain has paid to Germany 11,000 thalers of the indemnity for the Gustav outrage.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT AID TO EXHIBITORS AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

ROME, March 28.—*L'Opinione* says the Government has decided to give assistance within certain limits to Italian exhibitors in the United States Centennial Exposition; but it proposes to appeal mainly to individual effort, and will recommend that only such articles be sent as are of exceptional merit and great commercial importance.

GERMANY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia are to hold a conference at Fulda next Tuesday.

BISMARCK NOT TO BE MADE DUKE OF LAUENBURG.

LONDON, March 29—5:30 A. M.—The *Cologne Gazette* says there is no truth in the report that Prince Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lauenburg.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY—POLICE RAID ON ENGLISH BETTING OFFICES IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 28.—Edgar Quinet, the distinguished author and member of the Assembly from Paris, is dead.

The Police to-day made a descent on all the English betting offices, and seized the books and cash found on the premises.

AUSTRIA.

THE MONUMENT TO MAXIMILIAN TO BE UNVEILED IN APRIL.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Trieste says great preparations are being made for the inauguration of the monument in memory of Maximilian.

The ceremony takes place early in April. All the companions of the Emperor in Mexico have been invited to attend.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF A FRENCH VESSEL—RESCUE OF THE CREW.

LONDON, March 29—5 A. M.—The Theophile Marie, from St. Marks, Fla., for Havre, has foundered. Her crew were saved.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

A NEWFOUNDLAND WRECKING PARTY CARRIED OFF ON FLOATING ICE—THIRTEEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH—ARRIVAL OF TEN OF THE SURVIVORS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The steam-ship Nurnberg, which arrived here from Bremen to-day, brought a portion of the wrecking crew picked up off the coast of Newfoundland under distressing circumstances. On the morning of the 22d inst. the Nurnberg sighted a schooner with her ensign at half-mast, and on bearing down was asked to take aboard ten men who had been saved from shipwreck. A boat was sent, and the men were brought aboard and told a pitiful story. They said they were a portion of a party of thirty-four fishermen belonging to St. Mary's, Newfoundland, who on the morning of March 2 started to board an ice-bound ship two miles from shore. They found the vessel deserted by the crew, and as they could not immediately do anything with her they started in the afternoon to return. When they had crossed the ice in the morning it was solid, but toward night it opened, and before they had made half a mile of the return journey they found themselves cut off from shore and isolated on floating ice. That night was spent on the ice, and so terrible was the cold that seven of the men froze to death.

Next day, the 3d of March, all who were able to move made their way back to the ice-bound ship, but were compelled to abandon on the ice nine men who were too feeble to walk. Three of these were subsequently rescued by the schooner George S. Fogg on March 6, the other six having perished, making in all thirteen victims. The men who returned to the ship found nothing to eat but molasses, the only thing besides salt to be found, and their sufferings were terrible. The ice gradually broke up, and the vessel drifted out to sea, remaining in sight of the coast, however, for about a week. The men remained in the ship until the 11th of March, when they sighted the same schooner which had rescued their comrades, and reached it in a boat. There were now twenty-one of the men in this schooner, eleven of whom were transferred to other vessels before she was met by the Nurnberg. The men brought here were taken in charge by the British Consul and will be sent home. They cannot tell the name of the ice-bound ship, but suppose that she was of French nationality.

THE ICE-GORGED RIVERS.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

THE WEST BRANCH RISING—CONTINUATION OF THE THAW—CONDITION OF THE GLEN UNION GORGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., March 28.—A dispatch received here to-night from Clearfield, which is situated near the head-waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, reports that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the river had risen three feet, and was still rising rapidly. The thaw has loosened the ice on the tributaries, and the most experienced lumbermen say that the ice must move to-night. At this point the river has risen during the day three feet, and much of the slush ice has moved down on the Glen Union gorge. During the past week a channel about two miles in length opened near the southern shore of the river at the lower end of the Glen Union gorge. Great masses of ice detached from the main gorge by the thaw floated into this channel yesterday, and within an hour filled it completely up. The water in the river below the gorge has risen four feet to-day.

LOCK HAVEN IN IMMEDIATE DANGER—A TELEGRAPH STATION AT QUEEN'S RUN—THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE BRIDGE WEIGHTED WITH LOADED COAL CARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 28.—A telegraph office was erected at the Queen's Run bridge, a short distance above this town, to-day. Immediate danger is apprehended. The office will be kept open day and night until the danger is past. The bridge is owned by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and to-day thirty-five cars loaded with coal were placed on it. The rise in the river at Glen Union has produced consternation here, but so far the ice has shown no signs of moving.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE THREATENED DISASTER—GREAT DESTRUCTION APPREHENDED.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 28.—Intelligence has been received here this evening that the great ice gorge at Glen Union, thirteen miles above here, has commenced to move and the west branch of the Susquehanna has overflowed the surrounding country. In this city the water has risen to a foot and a half below the dam this afternoon, and as the ice has become decayed here it is probable that it will break up before many hours. The greatest anxiety exists among the residents along the river bank, and they are preparing to remove their effects to a place of security. The Fallon House, owned by Mayor G. W. Smith, and conducted by John Schuyler, one of the handsomest and most costly structures of the kind in this section of the State, is threatened by the impending flood, as it extends nearly to the water's edge. The proprietors commenced to move their property from the lower to the upper stories this afternoon. The Mayor has taken the precaution to obtain the first intelligence of the impending inundation as soon as the flood reaches this section, and the citizens will be notified of their danger by the ringing of the church bells. The anxiety among the people regarding the menaced destruction is of the most intense character. All the evening the Western Union Telegraph Company's office has been besieged by persons anxious to learn the latest particulars from the scene of the moving ice. The furious mountain streams, and the general thaw up the river has increased the volume of water so that the Susquehanna has overflowed a number of valuable farms. The loss is very heavy. The back water has also forced up the currents of fishing and other creeks, and small bridges have been destroyed.

It is currently reported that three lives have been lost, and it is feared the loss of life may still be greater.

From all the information that can be secured, it is probable the inundation will reach this city late to-night or to-morrow morning. From atmospheric indications it is quite possible the deluge will be accelerated by a rain storm.

Old residents, who are acquainted with the manner in which former destructive floods have devastated the surrounding districts, are of the opinion that a picture of complete desolation will be witnessed in the lower part of this city.

OPERATIONS OF THE ICE CUTTERS ABOVE THE DAM AT WILLIAMSPORT—ALARM OVER THE RUMORS FROM UP THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 28.—So far the men engaged in cutting out the ice in the river about the dam have loosened and sent adrift 75,000,000 pounds. Most of this has gorged at the Williamsport railroad bridge. The water in the river rose three feet to-day, and is now seven feet above low-water mark. Reports of the ice moving, received to-day from Clearfield, Renova, and other points up the river, have created some alarm, but the more experienced men here say there is no immediate danger to the town. It still continues to thaw rapidly.

THE GREAT GORGE ABOVE MILTON MOVES A SHORT DISTANCE AND JAMS FAST AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILTON, Penn., March 28.—Much alarm was caused here to-day by the moving of the great gorge which has collected in the river between this point and Watsontown, which is four miles higher up. The gorge, however, moved but a short distance, and then jammed fast again. There was a rise of one foot in the river above Watsontown to-day. At Lewisburg, below here, there was a rise of nearly two feet. There may be more before midnight.

A RISE OF THREE FEET IN THE NORTH BRANCH—THE PEOPLE WATCHFUL AND NO DANGER TO LIFE APPREHENDED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 28.—The water has risen three feet on the Kingston Flats since yesterday, and communication by foot is again cut off, but there has been no impression made on the gorges. At the same rate the water will rise two feet more through the night. The thaw was not as rapid to-day as yesterday, and to-night it is cloudy and threatens rain. The Stickney Club have succeeded in digging out their boat-house, which was jammed in the ice near the bridge, and have removed it to a place of safety. The people are all on the watch for the coming of the flood, and there is no reason to fear any loss of life, however great the destruction of property and devastation of the valley may be. A low portion of the city, lying along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, was flooded to-day by water from the higher points which could find but slow passage to the river. A great deal of the drainage from the hills ran into the North Branch Canal, which was within a foot of being as high as last week, when it inundated part of Canal street. A number of cellars are filled with water, and several colored families have moved into the second story of their dwellings. This, however, will last but a few hours, unless the river should get high enough to fill the canal again.

THE DELAWARE.

A FEW INCHES RISE ONLY IN TWO DAYS AT PORT JERVIS—A HEAVY DAY'S BUSINESS ON THE ERIE ROAD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 28.—The river has risen but a few inches in the past two days, although the snow is disappearing rapidly.

The greatest movement of freight ever made by Erie in one day was transacted in the twenty-four hours immediately following the completion of the new bridge over the Delaware, 2,374 cars having passed over the bridge in that time.

TAMMANY'S HOME RULERS.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH LIES.

LOCATION AND CHARACTER OF THEIR VOTERS—NEW-YORK NOT AN AMERICAN CITY BY POPULATION—THE SECTARIAN AMENDMENT—ANALYSIS OF POPULATION AND VOTERS.

The set-back of the Costigan bill was a severe blow to the Tammany Home Rulers, but the cry will not abate. It is a popular cry; it smacks of personal independence; it flatters our idea of doing as we please; it returns us to the good old times in Judea when there was no king in the land, and every man did that which seemed right in his own eyes. Moreover, it is a standing protest against any form of government whatever; a perpetual menace to organized society. It can have no definite limitation. The South wanted to be "let alone;" but then Virginia also wanted to be let alone. And why not? If home rule is good for anything, surely it might prevent a State from being dragged into rebellion against her will. No one will deny that home rule is proper where a people are homogeneous; where leading principles of government are agreed to by the larger number; where there is a natural bond of union in the way of interests temporal and spiritual; where there are broad common purposes and common desires. In such a community, among an old and settled people, where the order of life is fixed, home rule may be safe enough.

But if there is any place on the earth where the reverse of all these propositions prevails it is New-York City. For this reason New-York City is the most remarkable exception to the home rule doctrine to be found in any civilized country. London is English, Paris is intensely French, Berlin is German, Madrid is Spanish, but New-York is not American. This great fact, that stands directly in the way of any legitimate application of the doctrine of home rule, we shall show by a brief examination of official and undisputed data.

The reader must remember that the accident of birth, while it fixes citizenship, is not a true test of nationality. The copper-colored infant of Ah Sin, born on the day of the parents' arrival in California, is an American citizen in law, though he may grow up among Chinamen, never know a word of our language, and even go down to his grave a worshiper of Buddha. Bear in mind, then, that in our City nearly all the children of Irish parents, and a great proportion of those of other races and nationality, grow up in the ways of their kindred, and only after long experience and much mental travail become in any practical sense Americans. And now what are the facts about the population of this City? The last census—the accuracy of which was tested by a partial re-enumeration, and is further vouched for by the experts of the Board of Health—gave us:

		Per cent.
Total population	942,292	
Of which:		
Native born	523,198	55.52
Foreign born	419,094	44.48
Born here, both parents foreign born	325,635	34.6[illegible]
Born here, one parent foreign born	36,016	3.82
Foreign and children of foreigners	781,745	82.96
Native born of native-born parents	160,547	17.04

Let us compare by thousands, and see how these proportions look. In every 1,000 residents of the City, taking the average, there are of real natives only 170; Irish born, 213; German, 160; all other foreign, 71; children of foreign born parents, 386.

Now take the whole Union, except the City of New-York, and we find the following distribution:

		Per cent.
Total Population	37,616,179	
Of which:		
Native born	32,467,994	86.31
Foreign born	5,148,135	13.69
Born here, both parents foreign	3,840,9[illegible]1	10.[illegible]
Born here, one parent foreign born	1,121,054	2.98
Foreigners and children of foreigners	10,110,170	26.88
Native born, of native born parents	27,506,0[illegible]	73.12

It appears that while in all the country except the City, the foreign born amount to one-seventh—in the City to very nearly one-half—the foreign element (foreign born and children of foreigners) in the country is a trifle over one-quarter, while in this City it is considerably more than four-fifths.

But there is another point of great importance in the case, and that is the relative voting force of foreigners and natives. Nearly all immigrants are adults on arrival, and so in counting the number of voting age there is a far larger rate per thousand than among natives, where all the children are reckoned in. For example, there are 71,342 native, and 113,265 naturalized citizens returned for the City in 1870. Now, a very simple calculation shows that the native citizens are 13½ per cent. of the whole native born; while the naturalized citizens are 27 per cent. of the foreign-born population; that is, the foreigners furnish twice as many voters according to population as the natives do. And more than this, they still have a large proportion of men old enough to be citizens, but not yet naturalized.

The proportion of naturalized citizens shows that the Irish are the most eager to secure the right of voting. While they have but twenty-one per cent. of the population, they have thirty per cent. of the voters; that is, nearly forty-three per cent. more than equal proportion, supposing population and voters to stand in a strictly natural relation. The Germans show twenty-three per cent. of voters to seventeen per cent. of the people, or thirty-five per cent. excess in voters. Other foreigners have but eight per cent. of citizens to ten per cent. of the population, or twenty per cent. less than their share. The reason is found in the fact that our Irish and German emigrants hasten their naturalization so that they can vote and hold office, while the English and French acquire citizenship mainly for the purpose of holding and transferring property, very few of them thinking about the franchise, and not a quarter of those who become citizens ever going to the polls. Unquestionably the Irish cast the largest per cent. of their vote, Germans and Americans following in about equal ratios of their numbers, and "other foreigners" seldom voting at all.

The reader will now comprehend the fact that New-York—the business heart of the country and of the Western World—is anything but an American city, and that to give its people absolute home rule would be to deprive Americans by birth and descent of the small share they yet retain in the control of its affairs.

If the votes of naturalized citizens were anything like evenly divided among parties, the case might be more patiently considered. But the naturalized vote is almost invariably cast solid for the Democratic Party only, and it is upon the unswerving loyalty of the foreign element that Tammany bases her power. At the last election this was proved—for the hundredth time—beyond question. It was shown in a general way in the vote for Governor, but more especially in the straight fight made by

Kelly and Morrissey to elect Jimmy Hayes for Register over another and much better Irishman; and shown in yet another phase in the vote on the constitutional amendment to prohibit donations from public funds to sectarian institutions.

To set forth clearly the location and nature of Tammany's home-rulers at that election, we have arranged the figures by wards, instead of Assembly Districts. The people do not understand the Assembly district divisions; but everybody knows what is meant by ward returns. Take the historical "Bloody Sixth" for example, where the Democrats gave Hoffman 5,032 votes in 1868—a few hundreds more than the entire voting population. The Sixth Ward had, in 1870, a population of 21,153, of whom 9,077 were born in New-York, 178 in other States, and 203 were colored; making a native aggregate of 9,458, or 45 per cent. There were 7,031 from Ireland and 4,664 from other foreign countries—in all 11,695 foreign born, or 55 per cent. Now the 9,458 natives gave but 760 voters, or less than one in twelve, while the 11,695 foreign born gave 3,183 voters, or one in three and three-quarters. At the last election the Sixth Ward registered 2,592 voters, of whom 665, or 27 per cent., were native born, and 1,927, or 73 per cent., born abroad; 1,370 Irish (more than half the whole) and 537 German and others. Ninety per cent. of the registered voters cast their ballots. Tilden had 2,100, or 87 per cent., and Dix 307, or 13 per cent. For Mayor, Wickham had 1,823, or 76 per cent.; Wales, 257, or 10 per cent., and Ottendorfer, 320, about 14 per cent. For Register, where the better class of Democrats went against Tammany, the Kelly candidate (Jimmy Hayes, of Ring notoriety,) got 1,437, or nearly 60 per cent, and Jones 975. On the sectarian amendment the vote was, against its adoption, (Tammany,) 1,503; in favor, 360.

The general facts about the famous Sixth Ward are equally true of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. Wherever the foreign element is strong, there the Democratic vote is heavy; wherever the sons of the Emerald Isle most abound, there Tammany Hall is invulnerable. Let us take a few specimen districts:

Ward.	Dis-trict.	Foreign Voters.	Irish Voters.	Tilden's Vote.	Native Voters.	Dix's Vote.
I....	3	188	154	218	56	94
	4	260	205	566	44	91
	5	210	180	217	37	99
	6	327	232	325	59	95
IV....	4	139	113	137	40	83
	5	261	226	259	59	54
	6	168	149	190	49	94
	7	223	128	249	85	89
XIV....	2	154	133	197	113	87
	4	246	175	303	118	91
	5	207	160	265	169	90
	6	237	163	261	99	81
	11	281	235	334	114	93
	12	231	161	254	77	89
Total		3,132	2,410	3,486	1,059	1,257

Take, now, the wards in which the Irish voting element is most strongly represented, in the order of proportion:

Ward.	Irish Citizens.	Per cent. of all Citizens.	—Governor— Tilden.	Dix.	—Register— Hayes.	Jones.
VI	2,260	57	2,100	307	1,437	975
I	1,970	56	1,880	266	1,065	1,097
IV	2,388	55	2,407	460	1,762	1,077
VII	4,011	47	5,104	989	4,139	1,933
XIV	2,928	45	3,020	516	2,233	1,295
Total	13,557		14,511	2,538	10,627	6,377

Now, let us look at the section of the City that has been most famous for its Americanism—the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. In the Ninth Ward there is the greatest proportion of well-to-do people who own their houses and behave like civilized beings. It is about all there is remaining of the New-York of Jackson's days:

Ward.	—Voters.— Foreign.	Irish.	Tilden.	Native Voters.	Dix.
IX	2,966	1,965	3,965	5,596	3,823
XV	1,275	514	1,821	3,088	2,049
XVI	3,482	2,091	3,893	4,762	3,635
Total	7,723	4,570	9,679	13,426	9,507

No one disputes that a great many native-born voters are Democrats, and vote pretty regularly for unobjectionable candidates of that party. The above figures show it; but see how they change when Tammany alone is concerned:

Ward.	Tilden.	Dix.	Hayes.	Jones.
IX	3,965	3,823	2,596	4,992
XV	1,821	2,049	1,102	2,724
XVI	3,893	3,635	2,828	4,597
Total	9,679	9,507	6,526	12,313

Take away the heavy Irish contingent along the west side of the Sixteenth Ward, and Tammany would show much lower.

The vote on the eighth amendment to the Constitution (forbidding gifts of public money or property to sectarian institutions) was another test. The Irish vote was solid against the amendment, but the Germans mainly went the other way or did not vote. Of the opposing vote fully four-fifths were cast by Irishmen. In the wards above mentioned as having great strength of that nationality the vote was, for the amendment, 3,313; against it, 10,763. Compare with this the German wards, Tenth and Seventeenth, and the American wards, Ninth and Fifteenth. The German wards gave 5,748 in favor, and 5,390 against; the American wards gave 6,638 for, and 3,702 against.

We have given figures enough to show that the main strength of Tammany is in her naturalized voters, and of these the Irish are chiefly relied upon, as the Germans are very apt to have opinions of their own. Tammany's Home Rulers from Tipperary are certainly a majority of the party, and ought to rule it, as they do. But it depends upon the situation whether home rule is proper or ought to be enforced. The charitable and penal institutions of the City nearly all show a majority of Irish inmates; but it does not follow that they should have the management therein. In a careful examination for a series of years we find the population of certain institutions to have been:

	American.	Irish.	Others Foreign.
Almshouse	12,903	43,494	10,718
Hospitals	20,909	63,551	11,239
Arrests	284,191	450,198	164,755
To prison	164,275	261,466	96,083
Total	482,669	818,709	282,795

The latest figures bearing on this view of home rule are in the recently published report of the Police Justices. So far as the nationality of prisoners was learned there were 18,089 Irish, 3,927 German, 1,753 from other foreign countries, and 10,671 Americans.

With these facts before him, the reader can judge of the desirability of giving to the Tammany Party their much-coveted home rule for New-York City. The records show just what sort of voters support Kelly and Morrissey, and just what sort of local officers we should have under their supreme sway.

Finally, that the reader may study the location and character of our City vote more at leisure, we present a summary by wards of the population, citizenship, registered voters, and votes (excluding the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards) for Governor, Register, Mayor, and on the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money or property to sectarian schools, asylums, churches, or other institutions. This amendment was strenuously opposed by the Roman Catholics. During the Tweed rule, and for years previous, the City Treasury was promptly opened to every appeal of that sect. Blocks of land worth hundreds of thousands of dollars were leased to the Church for ninety-nine years at the rate of $1 per annum, as witness the site of the new Cathedral and the Orphan Asylum in Fifth avenue. Donations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 at a time were made to their schools and asylums—their people getting dollars from the public funds where other Christians were begrudged cents, and when no sect whatever should have got even the cents. Naturally enough the Tammany leaders opposed an amendment that would so abridge the liberty of rewarding their ever-faithful voters with the Peter pence of the City Treasury, and, under the lead of Kelly and Morrissey, the hierarchy and laity of that faith came down upon this amendment, voting against it to a man, just as—under Tammany dictation—they voted against the amendment to punish bribery of or by our law-makers. The reader will notice the remarkable parallel between the vote for the straight-out Tammany candidate, Jimmy Hayes, and that against the anti-sectarian amendment. In one ward it is exactly the same; in two the difference is only two votes; in one, five votes; in one it is eight; in two it is ten, then thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, &c., the excess of Hayes over the anti-amendment vote being only 812 in the whole City. Possibly a few men of other sects voted against the amendment; but it is certain that every Roman Catholic who voted at all went against it—just as certain as that nineteen-twentieths of that class of voters uniformly and zealously support the Tammany leaders. And that class of "Home Rulers" numbers over 50,000 in the City.

Wards.	Whites born in New-York.	Born in other States.	Colored.	Total Native.	Born in Ireland.	German and others.	Total foreign.	Total population.	Total citizens.	Registered in 1874.
I	5,927	292	224	6,443	5,343	2,677	8,021	14,463	3,500	2,312
II	494	91	66	651	448	213	661	1,312	373	357
III	1,443	243	58	1,754	1,085	874	1,961	3,715	2,261	672
IV	10,089	367	....	10,456	8,446	4,846	13,292	23,748	4,352	3,188
V	8,153	452	683	9,258	4,464	3,398	7,862	17,150	4,401	2,651
VI	9,077	178	203	9,453	7,031	4,664	11,695	21,153	3,943	2,592
VII	22,954	1,123	754	24,131	13,129	7,558	20,687	44,818	8,772	6,780
VIII	15,953	1,524	2,900	20,377	6,086	8,450	14,356	34,913	7,246	5,272
IX	29,342	3,018	679	33,030	8,017	6,553	14,570	47,609	10,841	8,562
X	17,951	781	125	18,857	3,509	18,965	22,474	41,331	7,613	4,629
XI	33,853	865	88	24,809	6,345	23,066	29,411	62,220	11,387	8,171
XII	27,539	2,736	631	30,906	9,862	6,729	16,591	47,497	9,354	9,013
XIII	18,446	637	211	19,294	4,816	9,954	14,070	33,364	6,418	5,015
XIV	12,088	411	906	13,405	7,869	5,162	13,013	26,436	6,327	3,826
XV	13,159	2,417	1,292	16,898	5,531	5,188	10,719	27,587	6,665	4,363
XVI	26,018	2,652	861	29,531	11,663	7,165	18,828	48,359	9,540	7,522
XVII	43,779	1,997	278	46,054	11,500	37,811	49,311	95,365	16,972	11,352
XVIII	28,889	2,903	545	32,336	18,272	8,985	27,257	59,593	12,452	9,148
XIX	43,695	3,863	596	48,154	20,955	16,981	37,936	86,090	14,154	14,411
XX	39,099	1,995	1,707	42,701	17,012	15,694	32,706	75,407	13,882	10,712
XXI	29,453	3,406	575	33,434	15,960	7,409	23,369	56,703	10,904	8,708
XXII	38,666	2,623	411	41,706	14,756	14,893	27,649	71,349	13,308	11,932
Totals	475,346	35,207	13,093	523,646	201,999	216,647	418,646	942,292	184,607	142,000

Wards.	Native Citizens.	Natives Registered.	Foreign Citizens.	Foreign Registered.	Irish Citizens.	Irish Registered.	German and other Citiz'ns.	German and other Registered.
I	830	523	2,760	1,789	1,970	1,308	700	481
II	234	205	151	152	90	100	61	52
III	1,090	359	1,111	320	604	196	507	134
IV	871	847	3,481	2,341	2,388	1,477	1,093	864
V	1,589	1,036	2,812	1,615	1,567	1,016	1,245	599
VI	760	665	3,183	1,927	2,260	1,370	923	537
VII	2,595	2,161	6,177	4,619	4,011	3,216	2,166	1,373
VIII	3,484	2,754	3,762	2,518	1,619	1,178	2,143	1,340
IX	6,844	5,596	3,857	2,966	2,045	1,965	1,812	1,001
X	1,915	1,392	5,698	3,230	917	505	4,781	2,725
XI	2,793	2,404	8,594	5,767	2,236	1,559	6,358	4,208
XII	4,417	4,641	4,937	4,402	2,993	2,933	1,944	1,469
XIII	2,381	2,119	4,037	2,896	1,563	1,119	2,474	1,777
XIV	1,762	1,323	4,565	2,563	2,928	1,691	1,637	872
XV	4,238	3,098	2,427	1,275	984	514	1,443	761
XVI	4,880	4,266	4,660	3,256	2,824	2,013	1,836	1,243
XVII	4,064	3,030	12,908	8,322	3,173	2,083	9,735	6,239
XVIII	5,410	4,146	7,042	5,002	4,593	3,425	2,449	1,577
XIX	6,171	6,499	7,983	7,912	4,002	4,310	3,981	3,602
XX	4,910	3,494	8,772	7,218	4,655	2,943	4,317	4,275
XXI	5,233	4,576	5,671	4,132	3,788	2,917	1,883	1,217
XXII	4,741	5,028	8,567	6,904	4,237	3,701	4,330	3,293
Totals	71,342	61,000	113,265	81,126	55,447	41,459	57,818	39,663

Wards.	Vote for Tilden.	Vote for Dix.	Vote for Hayes.	Vote for Jones.	Vote for Wickham	Vote for Wales.	Vote for Ottendorfer	For the Amendment.	Against Amendment.
I	1,880	266	1,065	1,097	1,340	210	601	479	1,073
II	212	114	117	292	173	96	50	105	117
III	439	190	243	358	341	161	113	191	235
IV	2,407	460	1,762	1,077	1,948	343	568	560	1,672
V	1,820	552	1,251	1,112	1,479	404	494	631	1,325
VI	2,100	307	1,437	975	1,823	257	320	360	1,503
VII	5,104	989	4,130	1,933	4,635	810	552	1,277	4,123
VIII	2,949	1,711	1,923	2,663	2,296	1,481	782	1,825	1,942
IX	3,965	3,823	2,596	4,992	3,493	3,426	801	4,211	2,583
X	2,583	1,414	1,409	2,542	1,513	698	1,742	1,959	1,414
XI	5,182	2,175	3,721	3,541	4,042	1,656	1,573	3,034	3,679
XII	5,218	3,031	4,073	4,117	4,658	2,701	880	3,721	4,063
XIII	3,537	957	2,704	1,760	2,975	740	807	1,423	2,587
XIV	3,020	516	2,233	1,295	2,634	413	474	637	2,387
XV	1,821	2,049	1,102	2,724	1,511	1,893	371	2,427	1,119
XVI	3,584	3,291	2,673	4,110	3,244	3,003	615	3,222	2,675
XVII	7,119	3,370	3,713	6,601	4,330	2,049	3,922	4,789	3,976
XVIII	5,549	2,820	3,752	4,539	4,568	2,413	1,357	3,733	3,451
XIX	8,368	4,659	5,574	7,300	6,706	3,907	2,341	6,211	5,027
XX	6,230	3,442	4,113	5,303	4,812	2,918	1,819	4,464	3,959
XXI	4,873	3,114	4,700	3,211	3,928	2,698	1,282	3,810	3,287
XXII	6,724	3,973	4,966	5,480	5,470	3,274	1,880	4,719	4,612
Totals	84,644	43,296	57,625	63,603	67,969	35,554	23,335	53,988	56,813

PATENT MEDICINES.

RECENT APPLICATIONS REFUSED—THE RESOURCE OF APPLICANTS—APPEALS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Commissioner of Patents states officially that patents are now issued from the United States Patent Office for medicines and chemical compounds when they are found to be new and useful, as the law requires. The law relating to patents makes no distinction in the category of inventions for which patents may be granted. The same test of novelty and utility is to be applied to all classes of inventions, for the purpose of determining whether the subject matter claimed is patentable. Within the last few months a number of applications for so-called inventions in medicinal mixtures have been rejected by the principal examiner in charge of the class to which they belong, on the ground that the alleged inventions were wanting in novelty and utility. Whether these mixtures are patentable or not is a question for judicial determination. The law provides for an appeal from the adverse decision of a principal examiner to the examiners in chief, from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner of Patents in person, and from the Commissioner to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In one or two instances appeals have been taken from the decisions of the principal examiner to the examiners-in chief, and in the only case yet considered by them the decision of the examiner has been sustained. Not one of these applications has yet been brought before the Commissioner on appeal, and therefore he has had no opportunity to investigate the matter judicially and announce an official opinion thereon. Whenever this question is brought before the Commissioner by regular appeal, it will be determined by him. If his decision should be favorable to the grant of the patent sought, the policy of the officer would be determined thereby; but if it should be adverse, an appeal would lie to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, when the patentability of alleged inventions of this class would then be finally determined, and whatever the decision of the court, the practice of the Patent Office would be made to conform thereto. At present the case stands thus: applicants who have been refused patents for their alleged inventions have taken the decisions only of subordinate tribunals, and have not exhausted their legal remedies, even to the extent of bringing the matter, in the manner prescribed by law, to the notice of the Commissioner.

POUND NETS—A FISHERMAN'S VIEWS

[We publish the following letter precisely as we have received it. We do not suppose that Recorder Hackett will be offended with its blunt expressions of opinion:]

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 17th inst. you published a letter written by John K. Hackett, President of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, relative to the *Pound net* fisheries of the Great South Bay, representing said nets to be very injurious both to fish and fishermen, but who is supposed to be the best judge of the fishing interests of this bay, one who follows the business for a livelihood from Jan. to Dec., or a person who occasionally goes fishing merely for recreation and enjoyment? and then, because he is not successful, lay the cause of ill-success to pound nets? What shall we lay blame to when we fail to catch anything? Some mornings we will have 15 or 20 thousand Menhadden, then again it will be one or two weeks before we will catch any more.

I find on reading Mr Hacketts letter that his knowledge of the habits of fish are similar to those ideas advanced by Seth Green while in conversation with a newspaper reporter—they are very crude.

He says, the fishermen are thoroughly acquainted with the ways and habits of fish, and set their nets with great skill thus hedging up the inlet with their miles of net, but I will venture to say there is not a mile of pound net set in this bay put them all together, and as for setting them in the *inlet* it is all *bosh.* it is simply an impossibility, a person might just as well try to set one across *hell gate* in the east river, all such assertions as these are false, for there is not a *pound net* set within two miles of the inlet, and where they are placed they are stationary and catch only such fish as run against them, while there are scores of other nets that follow the fish from the bar to the remotest parts of the bay, and nothing is said about these nets being the enemy of fish, and why not? simply because these gentlemen who are opposed to pound nets have to depend on fly nets for a supply of bunkers with which to catch blue fish.

Pound nets have been in use in this bay for the past 15 years, and instead of there being any diminution in the yearly run of fish, or in the natural propagation of spawn, it has been the reverse, every person acquainted with the bay says fish were never so abundant as they have been for the past five years, and last years run exceeded all the rest, so I cannot see that pound nets are any detriment to the supply.

Mr Hackett names the different kinds of fish we catch and again he is in error, for Cod fish do not come in the bay at all, Sheeps-head we do not average one a year to each pound net, I only heard of one sheepshead being caught last season in those nets, last year the average catch of blue fish for the whole season did not exceed two hundred lbs. and what bass we catch during the season would not feed a large family of fish eaters a week. Spanish mackerel seldom bite at the hook above the inner bouy of the inlet, and our usual catch of them is about 25 or 30 per week during their short stay in our waters, our main dependence is weak fish, porgies and moss bunkers, all of which come in our waters in great abundance, hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid annually for menhadden or moss bunkers alone, caught in purse seines, fly nets, and pounds, this money is distributed among the working class who live adjacent to the bay and atlantic, own more property in the county than all the members of the south side club and pay heavier taxes for the same quantity land, and it is to their interest to do all in their power to enhance the valueation of property, but not to carelessly look on and see laws made at the instigation of a few aristocratic sporting genmen who for the sole purpose of gratifying their desires for pleasure would take the bread off of the poor man's table. Mr R. B. Rosevelt showed how great a love he had for us in a letter published about two years ago in the South Side Signal, that a fisherman was a curse to any community, I wonder if he explored that place that Christ described as heaven before he made that assersion? if not he had better reflect a little, he also says that Seth Green's knowledge of fish is beyond that of any other person perhaps it is as relates to inland fisheries but he is as much a stranger to coast fishing as a lake Erie white fish is to salt water,

Seth Green speaks of fish preserves, so does the S. S. Club President, and I don't doubt they can do a great deal toward stocking the inland waters of this State with desirable fish, in so doing, let them be satisfied and remember that their propagating establishment sinks into insignificance when compared with the Atlantic Ocean, with all the tide-water bays and rivers on the coast, which is the natural fish-hatching establishment made at the creation by Him who knoweth all things, and can cause as many fish to hatch and grow as Seth Green or J. K. Hackett.

There are thousands of people who depend on cheap fish for the flesh part of their diet, and where would they come from if pound nets were swept out of existence? Surely the hook and line would not supply the demand. There are nets that we can set (with great risk of losing them, that catch some fish) outside of the beach in the ocean, but we cannot afford to lose them. Nets cost money, and we have none of that article to throw away.

We hope and pray that the Legislature will take no action on any bill that is intended to interfere with our bay privileges. W. L. W.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 25, 1875.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

The Belleview herd, owned by William Stewart, of Dixon, Ill., was sold at auction on the 24th inst. A large number of buyers were present, and eighty head brought over $26,000. The following is a list of the highest prices of the day, with purchasers, &c.:

Lady of Racine, one of the finest Miss Wilys on this continent, to Col. R. H. Austin, Sycamore, Ill., $1,500. Miss Wily, of Belleview, her calf, same, $700. They are both grand animals.

Lord Wily, another of Lady's calves, to A. Powers, Dixon, Ill., $1,480.

Duchess Louan, said to be one of the finest Louans, went to Col. R. H. Austin, at $1,900.

Louan's Thorndale, N. Cornell, Dwight, Ill., $300.

Bloom 12th, J. C. Lahman, Franklin Grove, Ill., $365.

Earl Duchess, M. McWilliams, Darlington, Wis., $300.

Caroline, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., $810.

Moselle, R. H. Austin, Sycamore, Ill., $425.

Hazel Queen, said to be one of the finest show-cows in America, $775, to Greene & Morton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Donna Lee, to William Chambers, Rochelle, Ill., $325.

Roxy, to Mr. Van Patten, Stewart, Ill., $350.

Elsie, to W. Chambers, Rochelle, Ill., $410.

Hannah, to Princeton, Hawks & Moore, Polo, Ill., $470.

Violet 2d, to William Chambers, Rochelle, Ill., $400.

Lily of the Valley, to William Chambers, Rochelle, Ill., $500.

Josephine, to E. A. Snow, Dixon, Ill., $325.

Luilloa, to T. Hughes, Meriden, Ill., $300.

Gold Ring, to T. Hughes, Meriden, Ill., $395.

Mary 6th, $340, to W. W. Tilton, Dixon, Ill.

Maria, to Leonidas C. Dement, Dixon, Ill., $300.

Hope, to Col. Austin, Sycamore, Ill., $355.

Tasy, to W. Chambers, Rochelle, Ill., $355.

Violet, to C. Dement, Dixon, Ill., $300.

Florence, $300.

Duke of Thorndale, to William Nael, Paxton, Ill., $475.

Champion of the West, to George Dealand, Dixon, Ill., $1,000.

The above includes the most of the sales, except a few old cows, and young male and female calves, which sold at from $300 to $125.

Few more successful sales have been made in America, everything considered, and it gives a glorious prospect for the great short-horn future.

DIVORCED AND MARRIED AGAIN.

Among the marriage licenses issued in Washington on Saturday, was one with the names of Floris M. F. Van Ruth and Emily Alberta Van Ruth. These parties have been interested in two divorce suits. The woman filed a bill in June of last year, which was dismissed July 2, and one filed another December 1, which resulted in a decree for a divorce on the 2d of this month. It would appear from the issuing of the license that the disunited couple have made up their differences and want to try it again.

PARISIAN JOTTINGS.

POLITICS, GOSSIP, AND ART IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE DECLARATION OF POLICY BY THE NEW CABINET AND THE TONE OF THE PRESS ON IT—POLITICAL CATCH-WORDS—VARIOUS WAYS OF TELLING THE SAME STORY—GOSSIP ABOUT THE FLOWER GIRL AND THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA—THE LATEST THING IN THE WAY OF CELEBRATING OUR CENTENNIAL—ART TALK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 15, 1875.

The declaration of policy made by the new Ministry is too long to be incorporated in my letter, but I inclose a translation of it. Opinions are divided respecting its merits, politically speaking, but in a literary point of view it is an exceptional document. It has the merit of saying very little in a great many words and in an imposing style. The words "resolutely conservative," as applied to the policy of the Government, never fails to please the Parisian bourgeois. It sounds like business; and although the middle-class shop-keepers tried to join the crowd in mocking at the Imperial *préfets à poigne*, they made a failure of it, and allowed themselves to be stirred to enthusiasm by authoritative declarations in which such language is used. In this instance it is the Republicans who are not content. The future will agree with them that there is very little material difference between the "*politique résolument conservatrice*" adopted by M. Ernoul on May 24, 1873, and the "*politique très nettement conservatrice*" declared by M. Buffet on March 10, 1875. At present there is none, since the Government announces that it cannot do without the exceptional powers conferred by the state of siege. It must have martial law, in order to make the civil laws respected; and it declares also that it must adhere to the existing legislation respecting the appointment of Mayors. Nothing is said about the new Senate; and consequently the possible dissolution of the present Chamber is passed over in silence. In fact, although a republic was voted by the adoption of the Wallon Constitution, the new Ministry does not say a word about the Republic, and announces that its policy will be *très nettement conservatrice.* It is natural that the Republican organs should make an outcry. None of them have a word to say in favor of M. Buffet's declaration, and some open their batteries upon it in dashing style. They were all the more enraged to find that the Bonapartists were delighted with the turn things are taking, and they mock at M. Buffet for going so far out of his way to satisfy a party that had been defeated, and against which all the others had combined. There is not a single Republican journal that pretends to conceal its disappointment at the tone of this declaration. But after all what is there so dreadful in this document? I began by saying that it said little in many words; it has an air of resolution that pleases the bourgeois; but it is too weak as a whole to please the people. The parties had united to put down the Bonapartists, and having got them down it was expected that the Government would threaten them with its vengeance if they attempted to rise again. Menaces were demanded, and M. Buffet says that he will see the laws respected without prejudice to any party. Thus discord has already entered the camp of the allied forces, and the majority of the 25th of February has been already soundly shaken. I do not believe it strong enough to stand the shocks that must come after the Easter vacation.

M. LEMOINNE ON THE DECLARATION.

The *Journal des Débats* is even more severe upon the Ministerial declaration than the other papers. It is pronounced entirely unnecessary, and consequently a *maladdresse.* M. John Lemoinne goes even further, and says, in so many words, that the "thesis sustained by M. Buffet tends to corrupt public morality." He has completely displaced the question, and while his words sound well enough, they do not touch the real matter at issue. The question is not whether every man should be allowed to guard his political and dynastic preferences, but whether, the Republic having been voted, a man can be allowed to conspire against the Republic with impunity. This is M. Lemoinne's use of language, and it sounds well enough when read, but what the writer means is quite another thing. He really means to ask if this declaration contains all that the new Cabinet intends to do to stop the progress of Bonapartism. On all sides we see a clean use of high-sounding words, and those who can read between the lines can now appreciate better than ever M. De Talleyrand's saying that language was given to us for the purpose of concealing our thoughts.

POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY.

I need not say to classical students that the chicanery of language practiced by all parties at this time is by no means a new thing. Here we have the Republicans laughing at their adversaries because they make use of such time-dishonored phrases as "a resolutely conservative policy," or a "policy profoundly conservative," but on the other hand the Conservatives mock at the Republicans for their "liberty, equality, fraternity," and the use they make of "the natural rights of man." We find the same sort of discussions a great many years back, say in the time of Tacitus. That old historian knew a great deal about human nature. He had seen a great deal, and fancied much more, and he had been an eye-witness to the political struggles in ancient Rome. Many passages in his works sound as if written quite recently. For example, Tacitus says of the Radicals of his time: "They put upon their banners the name of liberty and other magnificent formulas, and never did an ambitious man covet power without having this word 'liberty' upon his tongue." And again: "They shelter themselves hypocritically under the mask of liberty, those who, incapable of conducting their own private affairs and being public pests as citizens, have no chance of arriving at fortune except by agitation." And a little further on: "In order to overturn the Empire they make a great to-do about liberty; the Empire overthrown they attack liberty in its turn." That was written 1,800 years ago, and yet I find the same things in my morning papers day after day. If we turn to Suetonius we shall find the other side. He rails about liberty and mocks at the Conservatives of his time for their inordinate use of certain terms. I presume the same thing will go on for another 1,800 years, and that the party out of power and the party in will continue to make use of the same sets of terms that they do now, or that they did before the Christian era. Fortunately words mean little in public life, and we must wait to see men at their work before judging them.

TWO WAYS OF TELLING THE SAME STORY.

As a corollary to this I must note the admirable euphemisms the different parties have at their service in the case of their little peccadillos—called crimes by their adversaries. Some attempts to assassinate soldiers have been made, and a Conservative journal characterized them as "odious outrages." A Radical journal says that the facts reported are merely "grotesque pleasantries," and attacks the first journal for its excess in the matter of language. An "infamous nocturnal attack upon a sentinel on duty" is turned into a "narrow escape of a citizen from being shot by a sentinel,' when related by the opposite side. A judicial inquiry has brought out the facts, and I must oppose them to the language used in describing them. At Nevers a sentinel was walking his beat, when his attention was attracted by a man skulking near, and paused to watch him. Seeing himself observed, the man raised an old horse pistol and fired upon the astonished soldier. It was loaded with slugs, half a dozen of which were picked up after having been flattened against the wall. The soldier hastily put a cartridge into his chassepot and fired at the man running away, just grazing his skin, and at the same moment the aggressor was arrested by the Police, who had seen the operation. The man refused to give his name, and said that his object was to make away with one of those "Sacrée Versaillais." These are the simple facts, and the reader can now decide whether this was "an odious attempt at assassination," or merely a "grotesque pleasantry." But a few days before a sentinel on duty at Bourges had been fired on in the same way. It was the third case of the kind, and Gen. Ducrot issued an order to his troops to charge their rifles when going on duty, and to make use of them without hesitation if they were insulted or attacked. This order is denounced in dreadful terms in the Radical journals, and the "brutal massacre of innocent citizens" is predicted. Such things remind us of days past, but there are other things which bring up still more striking souvenirs.

The other day I was walking along the Rue de la Paix, when a band of conscripts came by, drunk as usual, chanting the "Marseillaise." The sound immediately brought heads to every window, and women rushed out in alarm to see if there was another revolution in the streets. In the Charente-enferieure a similar scene occurred, which ended in a riot. The conscripts were joined by a number of drunken workmen, who sung the following words to the famous air. I am obliged to give them in French:

"Vive la République!
A bas les calains!
Les badinguets—
Tous à l'eau. (Bis)
Coupons leur le cou;
F—— —les à l'eau.
Lions—les deux à deux,
A l eau, à l'eau!"

A few inoffensive persons who tried to protest were set upon and badly treated. The Conservative papers characterize this as an "infamous outrage." The Radical *Opinion Nationale* says it was simply "a pardonable excess on the part of three or four young *tapageurs* who had taken more wine than was good for them." "Such things are deplorable," said M. Thiers at the Hotel Bagratien; "they make a great many worthy people regret the Empire."

THE "FLOWER GIRL OF THE JOCKEY CLUB" FALLS INTO DISFAVOR, AND IS FROWNED UPON.

Isabelle has lost her right to call herself "Bouquetière of the Jockey Club," and has been officially dethroned. The members of aristocratic society can pardon anything better than an *indelicatesse.* After so long a reign, it is astonishing that Isabelle should not have known the rules of the *bonne compagnie* to which she, a simple daughter of the fields, had the honor of being admitted. On hearing the whole of the story, one's opinion regarding the merits of this case must undergo a change, for at first we were led to believe that Isabelle merely wished to keep her mother from the poorhouse. The virtuous old peasant only recently refused the bread that her daughter now earns, and by recently I mean within the past five or six years. The career of Isabelle has been unusually long; she was queen at the Jockey Club long before I began to walk the boulevards, and as far back as 1856 I remember her in her glory. Some time before the Comte de G., a famous racing man, saw a little flower girl at Chantilly weeping over her basket. "What is the matter, my child?" asked the Count kindly. The girl replied that she had sold nothing all day long. "Oh! if that is all, it can soon be mended," said M. De G., and taking the flower girl to the grand stand he gave her a louis and asked for a rose. While selecting it Isabelle held the piece of gold between her teeth, and there was something in the sight which struck the sportsman. He called some of his friends up and made the girl repeat the process, and in a short time she had more pieces of gold than she had ever before seen in her life. A few days later she was named "Flower girl to the Jockey Club," and had her entries to all the races. Thanks to the advice of her first friend, Isabelle held her place by remaining virtuous—that is, she held her place by pleasing all and no one in particular. Years rolled by without bringing a word of malicious gossip against the character of Isabelle, and whatever her secrets were, she avoided even the shadow of a scandal. A few years ago there were certain rumors, but the flower girl had lost the bloom of youth, and no one cared to inquire into them. Mme. Briant, her peasant mother, then came on to Paris at her daughter's invitation; but she refused to remain, and went back home to work as long as she could, and then enter the poorhouse. In trying to force her to leave this place by withholding the miserable pittance of two francs a day, Isabelle may not have had bad or ungrateful motives, but she was unwise to create a scandal at any price. At forty she committed the first act of indelicacy made public during her long career, and she has been quickly punished for it. But Isabelle Briant will have the satisfaction of knowing that her place will not be filled. The Jockey Club has seen that it is too risky a business to bring a young girl into such temptations, for not one in a thousand would remain for so many years without scandal as Isabelle did. She loses a lucrative position, and with it the 6,000 francs paid her every year by M. De Rothschild for the supply of bouquets at his receptions, she having nothing to do for the money but to select and order the flowers from the florists.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND HER DOCTOR.

Her Majesty, the Empress of Russia arrived from St. Remo Saturday evening, and was met at the station by Prince Orloff and by the leading members of the Russian colony in Paris. The Empress has been long expected here, and the delay in her arrival has revived the gossip sent you some time ago by your London correspondent. It is club talk here, as well as in the former city, and at the *Circle du Mediterrannée* at Nice a great deal has been said about it. In few words, the story is that Dr. Botkine has supreme control over the movements of the Empress, and Mme. Botkine has supreme control over the movements of the court physician. Madame was anxious to go to St. Remo; the Empress had to go there. Madame was satisfied with the beneficial effects of that climate upon her own health; the health of the Empress absolutely demanded the air of St. Remo. I have no doubt in the world that this is a fair statement of the case—in fact, my information upon the subject comes from too high a quarter to admit of a doubt. The worst of all this is the gossip, and Dr. Botkine may learn to his cost that while such things are permitted in the case of an Empress, it is not permitted to allow them to become public talk. That is an *indelicatesse* which is unpardonable; but good Dr. Botkine is not responsible for it. He would cut out his tongue before saying a thing of the sort; but women often say things to their own honor and glory from which our more timid sex would shrink. It must be a nice thing for Mme. Botkine to feel that she can control the movements of the Sovereign of her country, and that all approaches must be through her, but the Doctor must dream of Siberia now and then when he hears how much is made of this story in the clubs. The ladies of honor do not pretend to conceal their opinions upon the subject, and are as outspoken as upon the subject of the straw beds given them in the garrets of Buckingham Palace. But madame is often disappointed in matters of detail. For instance, she expected to show herself in the Bois yesterday with her Majesty, and told her friends so, but the Empress went out on foot and walked up and down the Champs Elysées unattended. The weather was superb, and Dr. E—— advised her Majesty to stay over a day or two. To this she agreed, throwing her suite into a state of consternation, for telegrams had to be sent to every railway station between here and St. Petersburg to say that the Imperial train would not arrive at the hour designated. To-day the Empress has lovely weather, and is out enjoying the sights of Paris. It appears that she has derived some benefit from her stay at St. Remo, although I am a little surprised at it. There is but one main street, down which the wind rushes as through a funnel, and through this draft the Empress had to drive every day. Bordighera is vastly superior as a residence, and this charming spot must become, sooner or later, the popular place of resort upon this Southern coast.

THE LATEST CENTENNIAL IDEA.

M. Michaelis, the agent of the Société des Gens des Lettres, has a new project on hand. He offers a prize of 5,000 or 6,000 francs for the best drama upon the Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the main point to be the glorification of the Frenchmen who aided in the work of American independence, and praise of the French nation for its sympathies with or during the struggle of the Revolution. At first blush one would think this a slim basis for a drama, but on the whole the idea is not a bad one, provided it is carried out without laying too great stress upon *la perfide Albion.* French ingenuity is marvelous in the manufacture of plays, and I have no doubt that some writer will hit upon a plot that will do admirably. But there is no time to lose. A jury has to be appointed to fix the conditions; the drama has to be written, submitted, read, the prize adjudged, and the piece brought out; there are some ten or twelve formalities, each of which will take some time; and hence very little time will be left for the literary work. The press has given the proposition a favorable reception, a fact that surprises me a little when I remember with what disfavor Americans are generally regarded here. But the French only like one foreign nation at a time, and it may be that our turn has come round again after about a century. As a symptom, I may note that in the better class of cafés *grog à l'Américain* has taken the place of *pell-ell*, (pale ale,) so popular in our anglophobia days.

THE OPENING OF THE SALON.

Active preparations are being made for the opening of the salon, and artists are beginning to send their works over to the Palais. Last year's troubles are, I very much fear, to be again a source of scandal. The School of Beaux Arts is a part of the University of Paris, and is, therefore, under Government control. Its Professors naturally claim a certain authority. The French have an art school at Rome, to which the first prizes in the Paris school, in painting, architecture, and sculpture, are sent to study at Government expense. The Professors in the School of Beaux Arts examine the candidates for the "Prix de Rome," and decide upon the students that are to be sent. Last year the Minister of Public Instruction wished to immortalize himself by an innovation, and announced that the Government would award a second "Prix de Rome," that it would give some young painter who took a "prix d'honneur" in the *salon* the sum of 20,000 francs with which to study at Rome. This created a great commotion in the School of Beaux Arts, the Professors feeling that their prerogatives had been infringed upon. The jury chanced to be composed of "classical painters," or those who will not admit that anything can be done in art unless done according to the Paris school rules, and it refused to award the prize given by the Government. The members of the jury excused themselves individually on the ground that nothing had been said about this prize when they were named upon the jury, and they were not called upon to make this new award. The fact of the case was they resented the innovation. They thought it an outrage to give a prize at all outside of the Beaux Arts, and the Professors had not even been consulted. The Minister would not confess himself defeated, and awarded the prize himself; but, as can be imagined, the young artist that received it meets with a reception at the school of Rome about like that of the negro boy in the Naval School at Annapolis. He has been "hazed" throughout the year. Now the scholiasts, or school-ists or ites, whatever the proper term may be, have taken the initiative. They decline—and by they I mean some fifty of the greatest artists of France—they decline to serve upon the jury at all if it is incumbent upon them to award this extra Beaux-Arts "Prix de Rome." The object of the prize was to encourage rivalry between two distinct schools of painting, say between the styles of Corot and that of Gérome, but the Academy of Beaux-Arts will not admit that there are two schools, and all outside its own style or system is barbarism, *barbouillism*, and not classical art.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Offices established—East Waterboro, York County, Me., Charles E. Felch, Postmaster; Sebec Station, Piscataquis County, Me., Andrew J. Chase, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Isaac W. Johnson, Washington, Knox County, Me.; Edmund E. Amidon, Rowe, Franklin County, Mass.; Joseph C. Randall, Winnepauk, Fairfield County, Conn.; George B. Blackmar, Warwick, Kent County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed—George D. Warren, East Gaines, Orleans County; Mrs. Lorinda Tracy, Falconer, Chautauqua County; Benjamin L. Avery, Genoa, Cayuga County; Charles Shorrs, Hooper, Broome County; Horatio Clark, Ketchinville, Tioga County; Nathan J. Cornell, Kuckville, Orleans County; Chauncey S Clothier, Laona, Chautauqua County; William H. Underwood, Limerick, Jefferson County; William H. Sanderson, Magee's Corners, Seneca County; Peter Eager, North Tarrytown, Westchester County; Charles H. Lyon, Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County; Benjamin B. Hoornbeck, Rosendale, Ulster County; Nehemiah F. Metcalf, Westmoreland, Oneida County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster appointed—Henry Lipper, Mantua, Gloucester County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed—S. L. Lochard, Big Bend, Venango County; J. M. Miller, Coal Valley, Allegheny County; Michael A. Shade, Cumru, Berks County; Solomon Kerns, Red Run, Lancaster County; George N. Gerhart, Sumneytown, Montgomery County; Charles D. Trexler, Topton, Berks County; John P. Pyle, Willowdale, Chester County.

Maryland.—Discontinued—Lake Roland, Baltimore County; Philopolis, Baltimore County.

SUSPENSION OF THE ASHLAND SAVINGS BANK.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 28.—The following card notice of suspension was placed on the doors of the Ashland Savings Bank yesterday, at Ashland, in this county:

Since the panic of 1873 the limited resources of this bank have been taxed to their uttermost. This resulted partly from the insecurity naturally felt by depositors during the crisis, but was aggravated by damaging reports. The prolonged panic troubles have made it more embarrassing. Unable to realize from our securities except at ruinous rates, we are therefore compelled, greatly to our regret, to suspend payment. Such action as may be taken or proposed will be indicated as soon as practicable.

(Signed,) ASHLAND SAVINGS BANK, of Ashland.

No additional particulars have been obtained.

A GOOD WORK.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW EDIFICE—MUNIFICENCE OF EDWIN B. MORGAN AND WILLIAM E. DODGE—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STUDENTS AT THE INSTITUTION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AUBURN, Friday, March 26, 1875.

The progress already made toward the completion of the so-called dormitory for students upon the grounds belonging to the corporation known as the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Auburn, and the assurance now given by the contractors that the entire edifice will be ready for occupation by students at the commencement of the ensuing seminary term, appear to furnish an excuse for a more extensive circulation of the information than our local papers afford. For this institution, although only fifty-three years old, has grown to be a prominent hive of the Presbyterian clergy and of the Presbyterian organizations in the body of the State. In everything which belongs to institutions of its class it is already the equal of any other in the country. Its chairs are occupied by learned and devoted Professors, and its graduates go out from its halls well qualified for pastoral duties. Some of them now hold rank with the most eminent clergymen in the land. The seminary has, therefore, fairly earned for itself all the favor which the secular as well as the religious press can bestow.

The Faculty at present consists of Rev. Dr. Jonathan B. Condit, styled Professor Emeritus; Rev. Dr. Edwin Hall, Professor of Theology; Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity; Rev. Dr. Ezra A. Huntington, Professor of Biblical History; Rev. Willis J. Beecher, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature, and Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. As had most institutions of the kind which were started fifty years ago outside the cities, this seminary had what now seems to have been a feeble beginning. It commenced on the second Wednesday of October, 1821, with only two paid Professors—the late Rev. Drs. Matthew La Rue Perrine and Henry Mills—and with only eleven students. In 1823 the professional staff was increased by the addition of Rev. Dr. James Richards, called from New-Jersey, when the students numbered twenty. From that time onward for twenty years the annual accessions by admissions into the Junior Class greatly exceeded the number of the graduates. In 1831 the number of students in attendance was fifty. In June, 1835, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox was inducted into the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, when the number of students was catalogued at seventy-one. As years rolled apace, the number of students so increased that at the annual commencement, so-called, in 1845, it was ascertained by the Commissioners and reported that during the three-and-twenty years the seminary had been in operation the number of students which had been and which were then being instructed exceeded 500. It was then also reported that, with very few exceptions, all the graduates then surviving were settled with congregations or were on missionary service abroad. Such was the fruitage thirty years ago. Since that time the seminary has fitted for the pulpit about as many more; so that the roll of its graduates bears the names of a thousand. And it is believed by those who have made it their business to know that nearly or quite three-fourths of that thousand survive and are serving the Master in this and other lands with ability, devotion, and success. Several of them are now holding positions of eminence and honor. In that respect no other institution of the kind has better reasons for felicitation for the quality and character of its fruits. All of them have been, or yet are, "men in understanding," and many of them have been, or yet are, theological giants.

Instruction in this seminary is free. No charge for it is made against students, nor for the use of rooms or furniture. The cost to students for subsistence, aside from clothing, is below $200 per term. Each year commences in September and ends in May. The regular course of studies and lectures occupies three terms, so that the classes are three in number—the Junior, Middle, and Senior. Each of the classes is examined in the presence of a committee of the Board of Commissioners and such others as are disposed to attend for three days during the week preceding the anniversary, which occurs on Thursday after the first Monday in May. The anniversary exercises have never yet failed to attract a large concourse of people. Upon those occasions graduates who are not pre-engaged generally receive calls to service before they leave. Such is its autonomy and operation as a school for new prophets.

The grounds upon which the seminary buildings and the residences of Profs. Hall, Huntington, and Johnson stand consist of about twelve acres upon an eminence in what is now the Sixth Ward of the city, and is surrounded by tasty residences of people of culture and refinement. Many of these people have been or yet are patrons, and all of them are friendly to the institution. By reason of such surroundings the buildings are well protected against violence and fire, and the Faculty and students against depredations by burglars or thieves. During the night time the entire area is swept by the eyes of policemen who patrol the gas-lighted streets in front and rear. It is, therefore, as quiet and safe a locality as there is in any city of 20,000 people in the United States for theological instruction and study.

The seminary building erected in 1820–21 was a substantial lime-stone edifice, which consisted of a high basement, with a superstructure four stories high in the centre and three at each end. It was 126 feet in length by 45 in depth at the centre, and 40 at the ends, styled wings. The centre building occupied precisely one-third of the length, the wings each a third of the remainder. The roof of the centre building was surmounted with a dome and a belfry. The two stories of the centre building next above the basement were finished for a chapel. The third and fourth stories and the wings, except the room taken for halls, was finished for recitation rooms, for the library, and for the accommodation of students. The basement was intended for a dining-hall and store-room and apartments for the family of the steward. The building cost about $20,000; the out-buildings, fences, gates, trees, shrubbery, grading, and walks not exceeding $5,000, and the site was estimated at $10,000 by the rate at which village lots in that vicinity were selling. To those valuations there was added $5,000 more soon afterward for moneys expended in erecting a commodious dwelling upon the grounds for the Professor of Theology, so that the real estate belonging to the corporation, after the erection of those buildings, did not exceed in value the sum of $40,000. In the course of ten years the institution outgrew the seminary building, when a new building of the same material, 52 feet long by 42 broad, four stories high, was added on the west. Since that time another commodious dwelling on the grounds was erected for the residence of the Professor of Biblical History, and during the past year another has been erected on the north-east quarter of them for the residence of the Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. Three of the Professors, therefore, are provided with resi-

dences on the seminary grounds; the rest of them reside outside of them in dwellings of their own. Meanwhile, Auburn has been growing from a small village of 2,000 to be a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and the value of the seminary property, as well as other real estate in its vicinity, is greatly enhanced. This is of some importance on account of the assurance it affords that the seminary will never be removed.

During the infancy of the seminary its chair of Christian Theology, first occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Richards, was endowed by the late Arthur Tappan, of the City of New-York. That timely act wrought wonders. It not only enabled the Commissioners to fill that chair with an eminent divine, but it was such a manifestation of confidence as inspired confidence in others. It induced various others of smaller means in this vicinity, by gifts and bequests, to imitate his example. But the ultimate result of that timely munificence which proved most beneficial was its enlistment of the personal friends of that benefactor in and about New-York City in favor of the institution. For his sake at first, and for its sake afterward, many Christian gentlemen of the Metropolis, and among them Hon. William E. Dodge, ultimately became deeply interested in the work of the seminary, and particularly in that of fitting worthy but indigent young men for the pulpit. He has contributed very liberally to that object for several years. And he seemed to take delight in his efforts. He visited the institution frequently, and discerned its wants. Several years ago he discerned that the institution was greatly in need of a suitable building for a library, and proposed to defray one-half its cost if the other half could be otherwise raised. While that subject was under consideration he received a proposition from Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, in this county, to the effect that he [Mr. Morgan] would advance the other half. The arrangement was made, and the needed building, of lime-stone, with sand-stone caps and borders for openings, was erected, at their joint expense, on the seminary grounds nearly two years ago. And, unless it shall be shattered by an earthquake, it will remain there for ages, not only an indispensable adjunct of the seminary, but a splendid monument of the munificence of the two distinguished gentlemen who projected it and advanced the funds for its erection. And that contribution, generous as it was, was soon afterward supplemented by another of nearly the same amount by Mr. Dodge, and another of three times that amount by Mr. Morgan. The story of the supplement by the latter was substantially as follows:

For several years prior to the last the Commissioners and Trustees of the seminary had perceived the necessity of having additional room and better accommodations for the students. They had perceived that although the quarters for students had been once enlarged, the institution had outgrown the enlargement. But the then existing depression in money matters all over the country appeared to them to render any immediate effort to raise the funds requisite for all the needed structures and endowments untimely. A Committee of Inquiry reported to the Board of Commissioners, upward of two years ago, that at least $300,000 would be required to complete, respectably, the then insufficient endowments of the professorships and to erect the needed buildings. At that stage of the matter Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, who was then in the very act of expending five-and-twenty thousand dollars on the library building, offered to advance the entire $300,000 for the objects, besides the cost of a new and spacious site, if the Commissioners would remove the institution to Aurora. That tempting offer produced its contemplated effect. It was electric. It brought the friends of the institution here and elsewhere to their feet. It moved some of the distant Commissioners to advise its acceptance in the event of inability on the part of the board to otherwise raise the needed amount. And it moved the resident Commissioners, Trustees, and prominent friends of the institution in Auburn to make the subject paramount to every other until it should be either accepted or declined. For several weeks, perhaps months, the question of its removal to Aurora was a sort of spectre which "would not down" at the bidding of any man, here or elsewhere. At length, and in view of the fact that some of the most zealous friends of the institution were then resting under obligations incurred in the rebuilding of the costly First Presbyterian Church in this city, Mr. Morgan concluded to supplement his offer with an alternative to the effect that if they, the Commissioners, or the Commissioners and Trustees, or the friends of the institution in Auburn, would themselves raise, to be paid within a specified time, the sum of $225,000, he would himself contribute $75,000 dollars, (making up the entire sum asked for by the Commissioners,) without insisting upon any removal. By extraordinary efforts the sum proposed by Mr. Morgan for them to raise was obtained, whereupon he put his $75,000 with it and made it full. By the force of his wealth, his character, and those two alternative propositions he brought others as well as himself to the work which but for him would probably be still unperformed, and secured to the corporation the needed $300,000.

Comfortable quarters for students being the next thing in order on his calendar, he lost no time in having a plan of a dormitory for students prepared and the work put under way. The building erected and nearly completed was designed by Mr Sturgess, the architect, of your City. It is of the same general style as the library building, which it faces to the east. It is two hundred feet long, forty-seven feet broad, and five stories high. Its walls are of gray lime-stone; the door and window piers and caps Ohio sand-stone. The first story is being finished for three separate dining-rooms, which may be thrown together upon public occasions, if necessary, and for the residences of the steward and janitor. Adjacent to the dining-rooms there will be inserted improved arrangements for cooking. The upper lofts, reached by three separate stairways and threaded by halls, are being finished into seventy-two apartments for students, with bedrooms and bathrooms adjacent. The piers and mantels of the fire-places are of enameled marbleized slate, and the fire-places themselves contain grates for the burning of coal. The entire inside wood work is of black ash, and is to be finished in oil. The masonry is nearly complete. The joinery is so far advanced that Messrs. King & Phillips, the contractors, say that it will be entirely complete in June. All the expenses for the edifice thus far, they say, have been defrayed by Mr. Morgan. When complete it will be not only a great acquisition to the institution, but another stately and enduring monument of the munificence of Edwin B. Morgan.

One-third of the $300,000 has been well invested by the Trustees and the interest thereof appropriated to the increase of the salaries of the five active Professors. That enables the Trustees to pay each of them promptly the moderate, but nevertheless respectable, compensation, over and above the use of their respective residences, of $3,000 a year. The remainder which may be left after the dormitory shall have been completed will be devoted to such purposes as the Trustees shall hereafter deem most advantageous to the institution, whose corporate property, inclusive of investments, endowments, and books, may now be fairly estimated at $600,000. The institution will have further need, however, for buildings and endowments to meet the growing demands of theological education, which, judging from past liberality shown it, will in due time be met.

Of those who have had the ability there have been very few who have had the disposition to be public benefactors. And of those who have had the disposition there have been very few who have had the wisdom to give effect to their benefactions in their lifetime, when they were able to superintend their administration. Mr. Morgan, like his distinguished neighbor Henry Welles, and the late Ezra Cornell, possesses both the disposition and the wisdom. Having the ability and the disposition to be a public benefactor, and having selected this institution as one of the objects of his bounty, he wisely concluded to dispense that bounty in his lifetime, so that he might be perfectly certain that it reached and accomplished the purposes intended. He has bestowed $100,000 upon one of the most deserving seminaries in the State, and supervised its economical expenditure; and he has performed this labor of love so quietly and unostentatiously that it is scarcely known outside the circle of the beneficiaries and of his own immediate neighbors and friends.

For this splendid and wisely administered gift he will enjoy during the remainder of his days on earth not only the comfort derived from the consciousness that by it he renewed the life of a worthy religious institution in his county very highly venerated by his lamented son, lifted it to a higher plane of usefulness, and invested it with new capacities for sending forth heralds for the civilization and salvation of the race, but, also, and in an eminent degree, the supreme felicity of doing good. He seems to desire no other earthly reward. H.

THE SHERIFF'S JURY.

ITS COMPOSITION AND CONDUCT—A SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT ON THE PART OF COUNSEL AND CLIENTS—A CASE IN POINT—NAMES OF THE PERSONS NOW ON THE PANEL.

The composition and conduct of Sheriff's juries in this City have for some time past been a subject of complaint on the part of lawyers, and of their clients as well. Not only are the findings of the jury and the arbitrary proceedings of the Under Sheriff in refusing the time necessary to a fair trial objected to, but the manner in which the present Sheriff's panel is summoned and the legal status of the panel itself are questioned. It is claimed that the only prescribed method for selecting a Sheriff's jury is that laid down for the selection of Grand and Petit Juries in the act of May 2, 1870, which prescribes that in all cases except those of Grand Jurors the names shall first be selected by the Commissioner of Jurors from those of all the persons liable to jury duty, the requisite number drawn by the County Clerk, the jurors summoned by the Sheriff, and impaneled by the court. In the face of this statute it has been the custom of the Sheriff for twenty years past to summon whom he pleased for this duty. On his accession to office each Sheriff strikes off whatever names may not happen to suit him, and appoints a personal friend or favorite to the vacancy. The result is that in cases where the Sheriff has a direct or indirect interest in the jury's finding for one of the parties, the verdict is almost invariably in favor of that party. The Sheriff further employs advisory counsel, and where one of the parties to the issue chooses to employ the advisory counsel as his own, the spectacle is presented of the Sheriff, by his deputy, presiding at a trial where the jury are of his own choosing, and the counsel on one side are also his own. The jury, of course, find in favor of the side represented by the Sheriff's lawyers. This was seen in the case of Stanley vs. Chamberlain, tried on Monday last, and the particulars of which were reported in THE TIMES a few days ago. In this instance the presiding Under Sheriff, Cummings, not only refused to postpone the trial to allow material witnesses to be subpœnaed, but ruled the counsel for the plaintiff out of order when he attempted to call the jury's attention to the fact that the attorney for the other side was also the paid counsel for the Sheriff. Many of the present Sheriff's jurors have held their positions for ten and even fifteen years with every prospect of continuing to hold them for as long a period in the future. They receive no compensation save an annual dinner at Delmonico's. Whenever an unfortunate client objects to the summary and uniform nature of their verdicts, he is referred to the list of names on the panel, and his attention is called to the respectability of the persons composing it.

The following is a list of the names of persons now serving in the panels of the Sheriff's jury, under the administration of Mr. Conner:

FIRST PANEL.

John J. Adams,	George W. Smith,
Hector Armstrong,	Joseph Struthers,
Theodore F. Barnes,	Austin D. Thompson,
John H. Boynton,	Manton E. Townsend,
James M. Brown,	Daniel Underhill,
Ira Brown,	Alfred A. Valentine,
William A. Camp,	George E. White,
John L. Carbery,	James Hutchinson,
Abraham H. Cardozo,	Franklin M. Ketchum,
John Carle, Jr.,	Charles G. Landon,
William H. Caswell,	Henry Mayer,
Edwards W. Coleman,	William Miles,
Elias Plum, Jr.,	Henry F. Morgan,
James Pringle,	Washington Nathan,
John H. Riston,	George Opdyke,
Roswell G. Rolston,	Benjamin C. Poddock,
Jacob Russell,	J. Seaver Place.
Martin L. Crowell,	William W. Wright,
George W. Debevoise,	Hewlett Scudder,
Cornelius H. Delamater,	Thomas E. Hanson,
Lawrence R. Fitzgerald,	Waldron P. Brown,
Edward Frith,	William H. Appleton,
Florence H. Florence,	Thomas Chatterton,
Samuel J. Harriot,	Jacob D. Nordlinger,
Francis M. Harris,	Floyd F. Kane,
Joseph M. Hazeltine,	Samuel A. Lewis,
Joshua Hendricks,	W. Watts Sherman,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Fred. D. Tappen,
Alfred M. Hoyt,	John V. Wheeler,
Clinton Hunter,	James Scott.
Aaron P. Wilcox,	

SECOND PANEL.

Bernard L. Ackerman,	Gerard Betts,
Cody Aufinger,	William T. Booth,
Samuel P. Avery,	Thomas C. Cassidy,
William N. Beach,	Nathan W. Chater,
John R. Cecil,	William H. DeForest,
Albert L. DeCamp,	John Dewsnap,
William Depew,	Fred. B. Elliot,
Abraham J. Dovale,	George W. Evans,
John Elliott,	Robert A. Friess,
Joseph M. Fisher,	Charles W. Hall,
Alfred E. Fountain,	Leonard Hazeltine, Jr.,
Washington A. Hall,	Mortimer Hendricks,
George V. Hecker,	John B. Hillyer,
Edward B. Heydecker,	Richard A. Hunt,
William B. Hoffman,	John H. Knapp,
Eugene Kelly,	Philip Lyon,
Samuel T. Knapp,	William S. Matthews,
Lewis Mealio,	George A. Meyer,
Frederick W. Meyer,	Jabez E. Munsell,
Lionel Moses,	Adolph Pfender,
Peter J. Nevins,	George Place,
Carl Pfender,	Samuel R. Spelman,
William Remsen,	Robert M. Stratton, Jr.,
George A. Robbins,	James Scott,
Henry Rogers,	J. Nelson Tappen,
William H. Ritter,	Lawson V. Tilton,
Stephen G. Searls,	Frederick W. Van Strade,
Adon Smith, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
Edmund A. Smith,	Randolph A. Whitthaus,
George Smith,	Gustavus A. Whitthaus,
Henry Smith,	John M. Burke,
Graham Youngs,	James Moore,
Samuel A. O. Murphy,	William H. Popham,
John P. March,	David Scott.

The apparently inexplicable feature of the case is that their decisions should be all one way. An ex-official, for more than ten years connected with the Sheriff's office, informed a TIMES reporter that in all his professional experience he never knew a Sheriff's jury, in a case of disputed title, to decide against the claimant. As such a decision involves the filing of a bond of indemnity on the part of the plaintiff, by which the latter is pledged to meet all the expenses incurred by the Sheriff, in case the latter is sued by the claimant, the judgment amounts to a virtual verdict for the Sheriff. The legitimate effect is to throw additional difficulties in the way of creditors, and to render them practically powerless against fraudulent transfers on the part of the defendant.

ENGLISH AUTHORITIES ON AMERICAN TROTTERS.

The author of *The Book on the Horse* and manager of the annual London Horse Show, in a communication to the London *Times* concerning the deterioration of certain kinds of horses in England and the uselessness of Government interference to prevent it, remarks: "There are two countries in which horses of different kinds have been brought—in one within 200 years and in the other within seventy years—to the greatest perfection—England and the United States. What the English horse is every one knows. The American trotting horse has been pronounced by sound Yorkshire authorities unrivaled for action, constitution, and temper. Both of, or rather all, these tribes have been produced by private enterprise, without the slightest assistance or interference from the Government of either country."

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSAGE OF THE SWATARA.

DESCRIPTION OF CHATHAM ISLAND—FESTIVITIES IN NEW-ZEALAND—CLAM FEVER AT DUNEDIN—ARRIVAL AT HOBART TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

In my last letter I left the Swatara at Chatham Island, and as that distant locality has not been written up in any of the school geographies, it may not be amiss to give a brief description of it.

Chatham Island, as seen from Wangaroa Bay, presents by no means an inviting prospect. Close to the shores of the bay on the south-west side is situated a settler's cabin, with a rude garden attached, and on the north-west side a small patch of timber, among which stands a house, built years ago by some ship-wrecked mariners. In the distance one can see nothing but a succession of low, bleak-looking hills, covered by coarse grass, with not even a tree to break the dull monotony of the view. The other side of the island, however, is said to be more attractive. The grass is more luxuriant, trees are more plentiful, and three or four picturesque hills, the highest of which attains an altitude of 600 feet, can be seen. The island belongs to New-Zealand, and has a population of 202 souls, of which about fifty are natives, and the remainder whites. The Government is administered by a single individual, who combines in himself the functions of magistrate, postmaster, collector of taxes, and custom-house officer—for, although the island is small, they nevertheless levy import duties. In the discharge of all these functions this official is assisted by a constable. The island also boasts a doctor and a church, but no clergyman. Almost the only industry pursued is wool-raising, and the settlers now possess more than thirty thousand sheep, which yield them an annual revenue of about $37,000. The estates, or runs, as they are called here, are very large. I have heard of one containing 42,000 acres, and the inhabitants are necessarily greatly scattered. Beyond a garden patch of an acre or so attached to each residence, little land is cultivated, and everything, even to the flour used in making bread, comes from New-Zealand. The climate is damp, and the weather uniform throughout the year, extremes of heat or cold being unknown. All sorts of vegetables, as well as strawberries, gooseberries, and apples, grow luxuriantly; but stone fruits, such as cherries and plums, do not come to perfection for want of sufficient sunshine. As usual in thinly-settled pastoral countries, there are no roads, except bridle-paths, which in many places are so bad that the horses sink to their necks in the mud among the bogs. The island boasts but one village—the little hamlet of Waitangi, consisting of a dozen houses, two of which are "hotels," or, to speak plainly, rum-shops; and, sad to relate, the demand for spirits is so great that their stock is frequently exhausted when anything happens to delay the regular arrival of the little schooner Magellan Cloud, which makes monthly trips between the island and New-Zealand, and is the only means of communication with the outer world.

While at Chatham Island the inhabitants treated us in the most hospitable manner, inviting us to their homes, and freely placing their horses at our disposal. We could not, however, remain long to enjoy their kindness. Mr. Smith soon got his instruments on board, and early in the morning of Jan. 7 we hoisted our homeward-bound pennant and sailed for New-Zealand. As everybody may not know what a homeward bound pennant is, perhaps it may be well to explain that when a ship of war has arrived at the furthest point of her cruise and turns homeward she replaces her ordinary pennant by one the length of her mainmast. At each port subsequently visited the pennant is lengthened a little until, at the last port entered prior to returning home, it attains the length of the ship. These long pennants are never worn except by "homeward bounders," and hence their name. Ours was 125 feet long at Chatham Island, but when we finally sail for the United States it will have increased to no less than 224 feet, and, in a light breeze, will trail in the water behind us.

Our passage to New Zealand was remarkably pleasant, the sea being very smooth and the wind so light that we were compelled to steam most of the way. It only occupied three days and nine hours, and at 3:45 P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 10, we once more anchored in Port Chalmers. Here we learned that on the preceding Friday the Otago Institute had given a public dinner at Dunedin to the members of the French and American Transit of Venus parties, and that the affair had passed off with great eclat, speeches having been made by the President of the Institute; M. Bouquet de la Grye, chief of the French party; Dr. C. H. F. Peters, chief of the American party, and others. At Dunedin we found that great excitement existed among the epicures on the subject of clam soup. In the latter part of December, when we were last at Port Chalmers, some of our officers accidentally discovered a fine bed of clams, and naturally enough took some on board and had soup made of them. It so happened that one or two Dunedin gentlemen dined with us that day, and being pleased with the soup inquired what it was, and whether we had brought the clams from New-York. Imagine our surprise at thus discovering that they were ignorant of the existence of clams in their own harbor! We told them, however, where to find and how to cook the bivalves; and during our absence the incident became town talk, and everybody was anxious to taste clam soup. On the evening of Jan. 13, Mrs. Driver, the charming wife of the United States Consul at Dunedin, gave in our honor one of the most delightful balls which it has been our good fortune to attend during the cruise. It was held in the Temperance Hall, and the guests, about two hundred in number, represented the very best society of the city. The ladies being fascinating, the music exceptionally good, and the supper excellent, our officers found it difficult to say good night, and the festivities were prolonged until well-nigh dawn. We expected to have sailed the next day, but a high wind and a heavy sea detained us till 6:45 P. M. on Jan. 15, when we bade farewell to Port Chalmers.

Sixteen hours' steaming brought us to Bluff Harbor, where we took on board the instruments belonging to the New-Zealand party. The Bluff is only a small village, from whence a railroad of four feet eight and one-half inches gauge runs eighteen miles up the river to Invercargil, a rapidly-growing town of 3,000 inhabitants. The country in the neighborhood is flat and uninteresting, and the town itself almost a duplicate of some of those in our own Western States. The streets are wide, and laid out at right angles to each other, but the houses are mostly small, not more than one or two stories high, and, with few exceptions, built of wood. Business seems brisk, and as the people are doing well, fine buildings will doubtless come in due time. Here the citizens gave us a complimentary ball, which was held in the drill shed on the evening of Jan. 19. The reception rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and implements of war, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The party did not break up until 4 o'clock in the morning, when we returned to the Swatara by the 7:15 A. M. train. The railroad track is fringed with woods in which the ra-ta, or iron-wood tree abounds, and the rays of the rising sun falling on its gorgeous crimson blossoms imparted to them a beauty glorious to behold.

A few minutes after noon our anchor was hauled up, and we left Bluff Harbor, but before we had got through Foveaux Strait we encountered a gale so severe that we could make no headway against it, and were glad to put back into Port William, latitude 45 degrees 50 minutes south, longtitude 168 degrees 6 minutes east. Here we remained until next morning, Jan. 21, when the gale having abated, we once more went to sea, and after a very rough and stormy passage we arrived safely in Hobart Town at 11:45 A. M. on Jan. 29.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, March 22.

On the 17th inst. we published a letter from Mr. J. K. Magie, of Springfield, to Hon. Joseph Medill, and the reply made by the latter, in which he produced some facts in relation to the celebrated oratorical contest between Lincoln and Douglas during the campaign of 1858, which turned the scale in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. Learning that Mr. Henry Asbury had some letters bearing upon the subject in question, a *Whig* reporter visited his office this morning and asked him if he had any letters from Abraham Lincoln regarding the campaign of 1858. Mr. Asbury replied in substance as follows:

Yes. On the 28th of July, 1858, I wrote to Mr. Lincoln asking him to put certain questions to Douglas. The questions were substantially the same as those afterward put by Mr. Lincoln to Douglas at Freeport, the most important one being "Q.—Can the people of a United States Territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?"

On the 31st of July, 1858, Mr. Asbury received from Mr. Lincoln, in reply to his letter of the 28th of July, the following letter:

SPRINGFIELD, July 31, 1858.

Henry Asbury, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th is received. The points you propose to press upon Douglas he will be very hard to get up to, but I think you labor under a mistake when you say no one cares how he answers. This implies that it is equal with him whether he is injured here or at the South. This is a mistake. He cares nothing for the South; he knows he is already dead there. He only leans Southward more to keep the Buchanan party from growing in Illinois. You shall have hard work to get him directly to the point whether a Territorial Legislature has or has not the power to exclude slavery. But if you succeed in bringing him to it—though he will be compelled to say it possesses no such power—he will instantly take ground that slavery cannot actually exist in the territories unless the people desire it, and so give it protection by territorial legislation. If this offends the South he will let it offend them, as, at all events, he means to hold on to his chances in Illinois. You will soon learn by the papers that both the Judge and myself are to be in Quincy on the 13th of October, when and where I expect the pleasure of seeing you.

Yours, very truly. A. LINCOLN.

After the election was over, and on the 13th of November, 1858, it appearing that Mr. Lincoln would be beaten in the Legislature for Senator, Mr. Asbury wrote to Mr. Lincoln, saying, in substance, that though beaten, the fight had been glorious, and that the Republican flag must not be lowered an inch. To this Mr. Lincoln, under date of the 19th of November, 1858, made the following ringing reply:

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 19, 1858.

Henry Asbury, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th was received some days ago. The fight must go on. The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats. Douglas had the ingenuity to be supported in the late contest both as the best means to break down and to uphold the slave interest. No ingenuity can keep those antagonistic elements in harmony long. Another explosion will soon come. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

On or about the 28th of August, 1858, believed to be the date of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Augusta, Hancock county, Ill., Mr. Asbury met Mr. Lincoln in the little parlor of the tavern at Augusta, where Mr. Lincoln first stopped, and ventured to ask about those questions to be put to Douglas. Mr. Lincoln expressed himself very doubtful as to the policy of pressing the main question. Mr. Asbury thought the question, if put, would have important results, at all events. The next day after, Mr. Lincoln went to Macomb. Mr. Asbury says he never did expect Mr. Lincoln to succeed in the Senatorial race, but he always thought that the man who should cause Douglas to loose his hold on the South would himself become President, and that man was Lincoln.

ALDERMAN McCARTHY AND THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday Alderman McCarthy visited the Department of Public Parks, and met there a friend to whom he had given a letter to the Park Commissioners recommending him to a position in the public service. All work of construction had been stopped that morning by the Department, and not only was Mr. McCarthy's nominee unable to obtain his coveted position, but a large number of workmen, among whom were some of Mr. McCarthy's constituents, had just been thrown out of employment.

The Alderman was very indignant in his manner, and threatened to introduce a resolution in the Board of Aldermen in relation to the Park Department. The threat produced no effect on the Commissioners so far as the appointment of Mr. McCarthy's friend or the reinstating of any of his constituents were concerned. Later in the day the Alderman carried his threat into execution by introducing the resolution reflecting upon the Department of Parks which was printed in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. McCarthy, in speaking to this resolution, said that he understood that about $60,000 of the construction fund of the Park Department had been devoted to other purposes, necessitating the removal of about 250 laborers and others. The resolution was adopted on the strength of this statement.

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins stated to a TIMES reporter on Saturday that there was no truth in the statement made in the preamble. He said that no money had been used for any other purposes than for what it had been appropriated, except by the authority of the law. The department had its money supplied from two different sources—that for construction purposes appropriated by the State Legislature and placed to its credit in the Finance Department of the City; and that for maintenance and government, which is used for keeping the parks and buildings in order, supplied by the Board of Apportionment. The division of the expenditures and the determining of the proper quota to be charged to each of these funds necessitated a constant watchfulness. Should they undertake to keep them entirely separate, they would have to keep two separate sets of clerks, and employ one on construction accounts and the other on maintenance accounts. For the sake of economy they only keep one set. The salaries are charged to each in proportion to the amount of work done on each. At times, he said, it becomes a question of engineering to tell to which fund a piece of work should be charged. For example: When they were instructed to build Manhattan Park, and had begun work on it, they were further instructed to build a Museum of Natural History within the Park limits out of a different fund. Some of the work was charged under misapprehension to the wrong fund, and when this was discovered they were at great pains to correct the charges. They were so corrected on the books of the Department, and word was sent to the Department of Finance of the corrections, but the corrections were never made on their books.

The way the story of a misappropriation arose he thought was this: In 1873 there was a change of book-keepers made in the department. That year $1,000,000 was appropriated by the Legislature to the construction fund. By a clerical error a balance of $70,000 was brought forward on the books of money supposed to be to the credit of the department at the Chamberlain's which was not there. This error was not discovered until Wednesday, when the book-keeper immediately informed him, and he, knowing that if that was the case they had but little left to their credit on that fund, asked if they had run over the limit. The answer was, "No." He then ordered all work stopped. Mr. Stebbins says that they have enough to pay every dollar on all contracts, but no more.

A BRIDEGROOM'S DIFFICULTIES IN RICHMOND.

The following tale of disappointment is told by the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*:

A few days since a young gentleman came to this city from the North to be married. His intended was to meet him here, and the Rev. Dr. Hoge was requested to be on hand the next day to unite them in the bond of matrimony. It appears that the young gentleman was not quite of age, and while he had the consent of his parents to the proposed marriage, yet such consent had not been given in writing. He went, as young gentlemen usually do in a similar fix, with palpitating heart, to get the license, when he was politely informed by the clerk that he must have the written consent of his parents before such license could be given him.

This was a terrible back-set to the bridegroom expectant, and at first he scarcely knew what to do. The preacher, the intended, and the friends were assembled, and everything ready, when the young gentleman burst in and informed them that "it could not be." After awhile one of the party suggested that in Washington, D. C., the law was not so rigorous, and that there no parents' chirography need be exhibited. The suggestion, eagerly given, was as eagerly adopted, and the young gentleman went on to Washington, the young lady and her mother soon following, and the happy pair were made one. The happy bridegroom, however, thinks that Richmond is as hard on young men traveling in search of a wife as "traveling sample merchants." All parties alluded to occupy high social position, and we withhold their names by special request.

A WEST SIDE CHURCH.

SKETCH OF THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN EDIFICE.

ITS RISE AND PROGRESS—ITS EARLY ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT MINISTERS—LIST OF ITS PRESENT OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR—REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D.

The West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church was organized over forty-one years ago. It had a small beginning, but by the energy and perseverance of its founders it soon grew in wealth and influence. Forty years ago that portion of the City lying in the vicinity of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue was destitute of church accommodation, and to meet the wants of a section of the community the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church was organized on the 9th of February, 1834, with thirteen members. It was not then, however, known as "The Twenty-third Street Church," as it was not until 1852 that the present edifice was erected. The first organization of the church was effected in a temporary place of worship, which had been prepared on the west side of Eighth avenue, above Nineteenth street. Rev. William W. Phillips, D. D., presided on that occasion, and officiated at the ordination of the Elders and Deacons. The sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., from Isaiah, lxii., 1, "For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." John Marshall and James Scott were ordained Elders and Samuel Gurnee Deacon. During the first two years of its existence the church was under the care of Rev. James C. Edwards, then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Newton, N. J. During this period the congregation worshiped in a hall at Eighth avenue, and afterward in Seventeenth street. The first regular Pastor was Rev. Henry A. Riley, who was installed by the Presbytery of New-York on the 25th of April, 1835. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Phillips; the charge to the Pastor was given by Rev. Jared Dewing and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

Mr. Riley was an energetic and hard-working minister, and owing to his efforts the membership increased in four years, from 1835 to 1839, to 120. In April, 1839, Mr. Riley was succeeded by Rev. Robert C. Brisbin, who held the office for two years. When he left he had the satisfaction of seeing the membership double what it was when he took charge. In May, 1841, Rev. James J. Ostrom was invited to the charge of the congregation, and a few months later was installed as Pastor. During his pastorate, which continued for eleven years, the church grew rapidly in strength, and in 1844 erected an edifice on West Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This building, although afterward enlarged, became in 1852 too small for the congregation, which had grown rapidly while under the care of Mr. Ostrom. Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., was installed as Pastor April 21, 1852, by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York. During the same year the congregation resolved to erect a large and commodious house of worship on West Twenty-third street. The corner-stone of the present building was laid in the Spring of 1853, and on the second Sunday of March, 1854, the church was solemnly dedicated to the service of God. The cost of this building, with the ground, was upward of $60,000. During the pastorate of Dr. Clark more than 500 members were added to the church, the debt, amounting to $23,500, was entirely paid, and the building, having been seriously injured by fire, was remodeled and arranged in its present form. In the Spring of 1867 Dr. Clark resigned the charge of the church, and in the Autumn of the same year Rev. Henry D. Northrop was installed as Pastor. He remained in charge for nearly seven years, resigning in May, 1874, in order to assume the pastorate of a Congregational church in Hartford, Conn. During seven years of his pastorate more than 400 were added to the membership of the church, and the church enjoyed much prosperity, both spiritual and temporal.

The present Pastor, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., was installed by the Presbytery of New-York Dec. 13, 1874. The sermon was preached by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., the charge to the Pastor was given by Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, of Mount Vernon, and the charge to the people by Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D. Rev. Dr. Newell, Moderator of Presbytery, presided. The church edifice on Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, is of brown stone, built in the round-arch Gothic style, with two towers and a spire. The organ is behind the pulpit, and there are galleries upon the sides. It will seat 900 or 1,000 persons. The officers of the church are:

Elders—C. B. Dales, J. M. Edgar, William Darrow, Henry C. Halsey, O. W. Morris, D. B. Pike, and H. Zabriskie.

Deacons—W. Brown and B. De Lamater.

Trustees—W. Darrow, J. H. Filson, B. T. Norris, H. Zabriskie, J. H. Grovesteen, J. G. Menzies, and J. A. Beardsley.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D.

Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., the present Pastor, was born in this City in 1833. He is a son of Mr. Norman White, President of the Mercantile Bank. He graduated at Yale College in 1854, and at the Union Theological Seminary of this City in 1857. He was licensed to preach in 1857 by the Third Presbytery of New-York, and after spending nearly two years abroad, completing his preparations for the ministry, was ordained by the Classis (Reformed Dutch) of New-York, and installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Richmond, Staten Island, June, 1859. Three years later, in the Autumn of 1863, he assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at New-Rochelle, where he remained for six years. In June, 1868, he was invited to the pastorate of Westminster Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and in October of the same year removed to that city. He was called to his present position in August, 1874, and assumed its duties in November last.

JACOB'S DREAM.

Sermon by Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D.

We are apt to think of the patriarchs and great men of the Scriptures only as they appear in their full development as actors in the great drama of sacred history. Abraham is to us the "father of the faithful," and Jacob the Israel, who, as a Prince, had power with God. But this evening, in looking upon the scene portrayed in our Scripture, we must think of Jacob as the young man—ambitious, unscrupulous, yet undeveloped, fleeing from the brother he had wronged, and on his way to seek fortune and a wife among distant relatives. He goes out from his father's house, and turns backward upon the long road years before trodden by his grand-father Abraham when traveling to the promised Canaan. The sun sinks behind the horizon, darkness gathers around him; he is weary; he must rest for the night. On the bare ground, with stones for his pillows, with the dew sparkling upon his raiment, with no canopy above him but the arching sky, with the starlight glimmering upon his face, he slept, a stranger and alone. He dreamed. Behold a ladder set up on the face of the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven, and behold the angels of the Lord ascending and descending upon it. Above the ladder stood the Lord, speaking words of promise both for himself and for his children after him. He should be kept in all places whither he should go; he should be brought back in safety to the land of his birth, and his seed should be multiplied as the dust of the earth. No wonder that Jacob rose from that stony pillow encouraged and strengthened. Deeply impressed, he exclaims "Surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not. How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." He builds his pillows into a memorial altar and goes his way, but henceforth the spot is sacred. Others may found a city there, and call it Luz, but to Jacob the place where he found God present with him is forever Bethel—the House of God. As we look at the picture given us of Jacob's vision, we see that it has a three-fold meaning. Its significance grows upon us as we look upon the dreamer as a man, as an heir of the promises, and as a representative of a fallen yet redeemed race.

I. *Jacob as a man.*

Jacob was at this time a young man, fleeing from the very natural wrath of his defrauded brother. As yet he had given no evidence of any special nobility of character. Thus far in his career there had appeared in him nothing worthy of comparison with the princely characteristics of his grandfather Abraham, or the serene faith of his father Isaac. While doubtless he trusted in a general way in the God of his ancestors, he seems to have held to the common notion of the heathen of his day that a God was a local deity confined to the special region in which he was worshiped. Self-confident, selfish, narrow-minded, and irreligious, he started out upon his journey to Padan-Aram. But the Lord had need of him, and he was to be aroused to recognize the Divine presence and power.

This was the lesson of the dream to him as a man. He saw—so that never again he could doubt—that heaven and earth are near each other; that the Lord stands over every place, and that angelic messengers are engaged in unceasing errands from heaven to earth and from earth to heaven. Thus he realizes the reality and the nearness of Divine things. How solemnly he confesses his past blindness; "Surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not." No wonder that he is afraid as he realizes that there upon the lonely hillside, far from the abode of man, is "the house of God;" the "very gate of heaven."

My hearers, if you are ever to enter into communion with God, there must come such an hour of revelation to you. The first step is taken toward the new life that is to be trodden in faith when you realize the constant nearness of Divine things and the unceasing presence of God. The thought of the heart too often is that while there is a God and doubtless spiritual realities, yet they belong to a sphere totally different from that of the events of daily life. Thus there is a practical atheism that never acknowledges God as having interest in the secular affairs of men during the busy life of six days in the week. I do not doubt that to most men, were they suddenly caused, like Jacob, to see God present with them, there would come an emotion of indescribable surprise and awe. Imagine yourself, like him, belated, alone, I will not say upon a bleak hillside, but in your comfortable library, or your counting-room, when the hum of business is hushed, or in the workshop when the tools are thrown down for the night. There, as some providential event of the day comes home to your heart, a convincing proof that you are never alone, or as you bow under the weight of some recent affliction, or tremble before impending calamity, and then look up to God and realize that upon that very spot there is a ladder joining earth and heaven, that there God's messengers to you are ever coming and returning, while He above is looking down into your very heart of hearts, would not you, too, say, "How dreadful is this place; this is none other but the house of God, the very gate of heaven!" This, I say, is the very first step in that higher life which is revealed to those who put their trust in God. Before any soul can rest in the thought of Divine protection it must know the Divine presence as a reality. Jacob needed to be arrested and startled on his way to Padan-Aram as truly as Saul on his way to Damascus. And so, too, every man for whom the Lord has in store a better life must needs learn that every place is the house of God, and that wherever he stands, could his eyes be opened, he would see a gate of heaven.

II. *The vision has a meaning for Jacob as an heir of God's promises.*

God had called Abraham from among the heathen nations and had revealed himself as a God who purposed at last to redeem the lost children of men. The promise had been repeated to Isaac and an intimation given that his younger son, Jacob, was to be the head of the family in its future line. But those were still the days of special revelations, and no man's position was assured until the Lord had proclaimed His choice. This royal decision was declared when the God of Abraham and Isaac standing above the heavenly ladder accepted the youthful Jacob as the one chosen to perpetuate the blessings of the covenant. There lay the youthful wanderer, a fugitive going out to cross the Jordan with his staff only; but he rose from his stony couch a royal prince to whom was assured the promise of a kingdom. The words had been spoken, "I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed. And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south, and in thee and thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed. And behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of."

We are not to conclude that Jacob understood the full meaning of this promise. Doubtless he rose with the conviction that he should overcome the trials and dangers before him, that his patriarchal position was assured, and that he should be the founder of a great nation; but the higher, nobler meaning of the promise that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed was still a mystery.

I presume that there have been times in the lives of all of us, when, reading such accounts as this of Jacob and his dream, we have thought what a blessing it would be if we could have such direct promises from God of success in the undertakings we proposed. Some of you, my hearers, are just entering upon the work of life. You are full of plans and hopes for the future. You are inspired with the energy and anticipation of youth. Yet at times you become sober under the thought of the work before you. You feel that in this busy, hurrying world the odds that you will have to face are tremendous. If you are planning a business life, you have already learned how many applicants there are for all promising positions; you have already met more than one disappointed combatant who has expressed the conviction that business is becoming so concentrated in the hands of monopolists and great capitalists that young men with only energy, industry, and talents have no chance at all. What would you now give for a distinct revelation, like that to the youthful Jacob, of the complete success of your after career! How courage and hope would flame up within you! "It is impossible," you say. But before you so decide, consider for a minute what revelations, hidden from patriarchs of old, we have in our day. It is doubtful whether they had any conception whatever of the universal fatherhood of God, or that He held any relations whatever with people in general, excepting such of absolute sovereignty as would enable Him to scatter them from the path of the chosen few. Therefore, unless God chose to appear in vision or by His Prophet, and speak words of personal promise to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, even they were left without assurance that Divine strength would bring them safely through their struggle. But to us, God by every most wonderful manifestation has declared Himself an ever present helper. We can take this word of God in our hands and go forward toward the Padan-Aram of our plans with the same perfect assurance of God's presence and watchful care as had Jacob when he departed from Bethel. His hand is under us as certainly as if it were revealed that we were chosen out from all the men of our day and generation.

In order to transform this world and make it a mountain of rejoicing, instead of a vale of tears, the one great need is an unfaltering conviction that God is looking upon us with a direct and personal interest; that he is marking out our particular path, and that he is planning for us at some point or other a place of victory. If you really believed this, my brother, would you not feel that the fears and apprehensions with which at times you torture yourself were all vanishing as clouds before a rising sun! Yet what else is the meaning of our Saviour's tender words: "Are not ye of more value than many sparrows? yea, I say unto you the very hairs of your head are all numbered!"

The Heavenly Father may not design for you just the kind of conquest that you have pictured to your imagination: but for every man who trusts Him, He has something in store better than fancy can paint before the eye of ambition. But how seldom, even among Christians, do we find one who is ready to conform his will entirely to God's, and is thus content to leave all things that concern his future in the Divine hands. "You ask," said William, Prince of Orange, to Sonoy, the Governor, "you ask if I have entered into a treaty or made a contract for assistance with any powerful King. I answer that before ever I took up the cause of the oppressed Christians in the provinces, I had entered into a close alliance with the King of Kings; and I am firmly convinced that all who put their trust in him will be saved by the Almighty arm."

It is a singular fact that while no Christian pretends to doubt God's help in the great emergencies of life, so many seem to be utterly faithless in regard to His presence in the hour of petty troubles. For example, you can remember when the child you loved was in sore peril, or when you feared the coming crash of some great disaster, and then you were greatly comforted as you clung to God in prayer. A few weeks later and you were harassed by a succession of little annoyances and disappointments that swarmed around you like a cloud of gnats, each one, absolutely insignificant when alone. It never occurred to you to pray for help, and how soon you became weary, peevish, morose. My eye fell yesterday upon a notice of the statement of a Christian that once, when he was benighted in a forest surrounded by swamp and environed by wild beasts, he committed himself to the care of the Lord and then, lifted above the mire, upon the projecting roots of a tree, slept as sweetly as ever at home in his bed. Why not have the same peace as we undertake the simplest, homeliest duties of life? After Jacob left Bethel he passed through many a trying scene, he experienced many years of hard work, he met many disappointments. It was long before he appears upon the page of history as a conqueror and a prince. But we may be sure that never did he forget that vision in which he had seen earth and heaven united and heard God's voice of promise.

So life, my hearers, for every one of us may be transformed if, by faith, we will so grasp the promises as to know ever that between us and heaven is stretched a shining ladder upon which God's angels, ministers of His mercy to us, are ascending and descending.

III. *The dream has still another significance.*

More has been revealed to us than to Jacob, and we see in him, as he looked upon the shining ladder, a representative of all who need God's love to open a way back to Him. What that ladder was, set up upon earth with its top reaching unto heaven, was not then explained. That heaven and earth are united, and that a way has been opened upon which God's messengers of love could pass and repass, was plain enough even then. But centuries rolled away before the sacred meaning in all its fulness was revealed.

After eighteen hundred years there stood, almost within a stone's throw of the very place where Jacob dreamed upon his stony pillow, a simple teacher of Galilee, a man whom one and another here and there began to accept as the promised Messiah, and in His words we find the symbol explained. To the first man who openly hailed Him as the Son of God Jesus replied: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, hereafter ye shall see heaven open and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." It cannot be a mere coincidence that just this expression is used, and like many others it illustrates the truth that in the Old Testament, no less than in the New, the Son of God is always the central figure. The incarnate God, the Son of Man, is the eternal bond; in Oriental imagery, the ladder with its foot upon earth, its head in heaven, to reunite the dissevered realm of God.

It is interesting to remember how literally the words of the Lord are fulfilled in the constant ministrations of the angels during his life on earth. All through our Lord's ministry, from his cradle to which the heavenly host directed the shepherds, to the cross where legions of angels were ready to answer if he called, he was attended by heavenly guards. When the women drew near to the tomb, they said, who shall roll us away the stone? but when they came to the sepulchre they found the seal broken and the stone rolled away; and the angel said, "Fear not ye, for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified. He is not here, for he is risen, as he said. Come see the place where the Lord lay." Again and again we find the same angelic messengers, for Christ's sake, caring for the disciples, comforting Mary, instructing the disciples upon Olivet, rescuing Peter, strengthening Paul. So long as the Gospel is preached, we have the Saviour's assurance that there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth, and that they are all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation. But one impression can be left by such words, and that is, that for Christ's sake we are surrounded by angelic spirits, who take the deepest interest in our happiness or misery.

But this literal fulfillment of our Saviour's words is but one of the fruits of the victory of the Son of God. It was the ineffable act itself which was symbolized in the dream. That chasm opened by sin—a chasm no plummet could sound and no created arm could bridge—was to be spanned in one way alone. From the further side celestial spirits might gaze with tender pity, but only by the Son of God could it be crossed. And His answer was, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." When the God-man bore the sin of a world in His own body upon the tree, when He bowed His head and cried "It is finished!" then the new and living way that reunited the dissevered realm was complete. When He rose from the dead and ascended again to heaven, then, in the symbolism of Jacob's dream, the ladder coming down from the throne above rested upon the earth beneath—God's Kingdom is again united. It seems to me, my dear hearers, that for us to whom Jesus has spoken the words of explanation, the third lesson of Jacob's dream is not hard to see. Like the wanderer of old, we need to be convinced of the constant presence of our Heavenly Father; we need, too, to feel a living assurance of His protection and care; but most of all—as underlying all—we need to know that all our relations to heaven are through Christ. The angels ascending and descending are but types of every blessing that is now ours. Whence comes the life that is pulsing through your veins to-day? Whose gift is that of the breath by which you live? the strength that enables you to be here to-day? Whose hand provides daily bread? Whose care has given you a loving home? Whatever the means, you know and acknowledge that all these things are from God; but do you as often think that they are given you for Christ's sake alone?

What we should have been, or what would have been our fate, but for Christ's loving sacrifice we need not attempt to say, for there was never a moment in which the Eternal Father did not purpose our rescue; but it is abundantly revealed that it is through Christ alone that all things are ours. It is the one thought that sanctifies this world of sin and death, that here the Son of God has lived and died. It alone ennobles this poor, perishing dust to remember that once Jesus was clothed in the robe of flesh. The portals of the grave are illumined and death robbed of its sting only as we know that Jesus led captivity captive, and became the first fruits of them that sleep. Above all, remember that the Son of Man is not only the ladder upon which angels ascend and descend—the bond of union through which all our blessings come—but He is also the only way of life by which we are to rise to be again with God. "I am the way," answered Jesus. So long as the Son of God, whose resurrection the Christian world to-day is celebrating, lives, there is within reach of every perishing soul a shining ladder by which he may ever climb upward toward the eternal glory of the Father. No one who approaches through Christ will ever be denied entrance. The gates of the Kingdom stand ever open, and there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. But it is by the one way only that all must come. There is no other name given under heaven among men whereby ye must be saved. Oh! that all of us, this day, like Jacob rising from his heavenly vision, may answer, "This is no other than the house of God, the very gate of heaven;" and like him, with solemn sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving record our solemn vow, "The Lord shall be our God."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 29: Nos. 153, 154, 160, 161, 163, 167, 169, 170.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, (No. 1.)	169—Stanley vs. Burtis.
36—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	172—Carpenter vs. Strange, Executrix.
37—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Manfg. Co.	256—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Maier.
78—Swain vs. Fox.	264—Chamberlain vs. Woodhull.
80—Clifford vs. St. James R. C. T. Abstinence B. Society.	270—Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c.
92—Clark, (Rec'r.) vs. Cronkright.	274—Penfield vs. James.
95—Matter of Foster.	277—Betts vs. Betts.
100—Matter of Niblo.	279—Bank of North America vs. Flushing and Woodside R. R. Co.
101—Matter of Agnew.	284—Colgate vs. Traver.
102—Hart vs. Pettit.	286—Wilson vs. Dayton.
154—Millard vs. Ferguson.	287—Chauncey vs. Fairchild.
155—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

No.	No.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.	295—Rourke vs. Finegan et al.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.	296—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
159—Odell vs. Odell.	297—Moneuse vs. Duparquet.
170—Viele vs. Mead.	298—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.	299—Montant vs. Dibble &c.
257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.	300—Scott, &c., vs. Dibble, &c.
258—Same vs. Same.	301—Williams vs. Tillinghast et al.
260—Rabe vs. Law.	302—Hildburyhauser vs. Stover.
261—Houble vs. Volkening et al.	303—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston.
270—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.	304—Reed vs. Allen.
276—Scholle vs Winsor et al.	305—Hall et al. vs. Hass et al.
281—Nicols vs. Nussbaum et al.	306—Lee vs. Anner et al.
282—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.	307—Same vs. Same.
284—Pyle et al. vs. Hedges.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Wednesday, March 31. Short causes set down for March 26 will be tried on Friday, April 2, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Spaulding, Joachimsen, and McAdam, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.	Nos.
Sheridan vs. Shlegel.	15—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.
Moretti vs. Hirsch.	16—Jones vs. Wallace.
Hawes vs. Post et al.	17—Rogers et al. vs. The French Mfg. Co.
Stewart vs. Lewine.	18—Ellis vs. Schiobohen.
Wilmore vs. Levy.	19—Riemenschneider vs. McDonough.
Fenske et al. vs. Robbins.	20—Vander Minden vs. Essig.
Duryee vs. Rhodes.	21—Voss vs. Baer.
Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.	22—Evans et al. vs. Hanlon.
Hoffman vs. Hoffman.	23—Verplanck et al. vs. Hall.
Nos. Enumerated Motions.	24—Underhill vs. Bradley (No. 1.)
1—Handibode vs. Wilson.	25—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
2—Margofsky vs. Wronkow.	26—Same vs. Same (No. 3.)
3—McKeon vs. McSorley.	27—Murphy vs. Mittnacht.
4—Claflin et al. vs. The West. Un. Tel. Co.	28—Porter vs. Wyman et al.
5—Clarkson et al. Brennan.	29—O'Brien vs. Farrell et al.
6—Guggenheimer vs. McCormack.	30—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Dickie.
7—Caulfield vs. McCormack.	31—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
8—Brady vs. McCormack.	32—Brewer vs. Sadler et al.
9—Monaghan vs. Brennan.	33—Carpenter vs. Weisinger.
10—Anderson vs. Reilly.	34—Assenheimer vs. Obert et al.
11—Bailey vs. Stevenson.	
12—Davis vs. Risley.	
13—Hotchkiss et al. vs. Peck.	
14—Gottwold vs. Bernheimer.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

The People vs. Joseph Jourdan, homicide.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

On Saturday night, during a quarrel in liquor saloon in Goerck street, John Van Benthesd stabbed Herman Weber, of No. 73 Goerck street, in the neck, inflicting a slight wound. Van Benthesd was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Sherwood, at the Essex Market Police Court.

On Saturday night Mrs. F. Gray, of No. 186 Allen street, was passing to her home through Prince street when a scoundrel named James Murphy suddenly confronted her and snatched a gold chain and pin from her. He fled rapidly away, but was pursued and captured by Officer Rowley, of the Eighth Precinct, and was brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday and committed for trial.

THE TRAFFIC IN MASSES.

The three ex-priests—Vidal, Houmeau, and Lacombe—whose traffic in masses was the subject of an article printed in THE TIMES some days ago, have been convicted by the Paris Tribunal Correctionel. Vidal was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, including the sentences which he has not undergone, to a fine of 3,000 francs, and to ten years' deprivation of social rights. Houmeau was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs, and Lacombe, who has escaped, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. The case naturally excited great interest in the ecclesiastical world.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Bohemian Girl.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Cresswold, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. Jean Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Bertha Girardin.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Gollotti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Grand Oriental Pageant—Racing—Menagerie.

STEINWAY HALL—Samson, (Oratorio.)—Miss Imogene Brown, Miss H. E. Bodloe, Mr. Alexander Bischoff, grand chorus.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Offenbachias—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary. Paintings, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Our dispatches this morning from our correspondent in Rochester show very clearly what sort of men the chiefs of the Canal Ring are. It will be seen that they have applied to the management of their projects in Rochester the same tactics that have been employed in serving the State. The Lords were pupils and fellow-students of the great Tweed in the art of getting rich out of politics. They have remorselessly bled the prosperous inland City of Rochester as Tweed bled the Metropolis. Nor was this all. Each set of desperadoes were the coadjutors of the other set. The Lords not only saddled Rochester with debt to line their own pockets, but they lent a hand to Tweed while that "statesman" was doing the same for New-York, and Tweed responded. The whole business is a striking illustration of a point to which we have called attention elsewhere—the extent to which politics have fallen into the hands of men who "work" them for gain, and care nothing for the principles of honesty and fidelity by which they should be guided.

In another part of this paper we print an interesting analysis of the voting classes of this City. The figures given, as well as the deductions therefrom, are most significant. They show the shallowness of the pretenses of the so-called "Home Rule" party. The fact is that there is no such thing as home rule in this City. New-York is not even an American city; it is governed by a fragment of the population which is not native to the soil, nor yet so thoroughly Americanized as to be depended upon to carry out the fundamental ideas of the Republic. How true this is can be shown at a glance, if figures and comparisons mean anything. The main strength of Tammany is in its naturalized voters. But the popular slogan of Tammany just now is "Home Rule." How much "Home Rule" does the chief City of the United States really have?

It is said that the geological expedition to examine the Black Hills country is to determine whether gold exists there or not. As we understand it, the Government not only desires to settle that disputed point for the benefit of gold-hunting mankind, but in order to find the real value of the territory. If we are to pay the Sioux for the extinguishment of their title to the reservation, we do not want "to buy a pig in a poke," to use the rustic figure. The Indians are reported to be favorable to the objects of the expedition, and will aid it. We must suppose the Sioux are an honest people. If they were as unscrupulous as some of our own "superior race," they could easily put a fictitious value on their hunting-grounds by a little judicious "salting" of the land.

James Lick's munificence has been so generally cited throughout the civilized world as an example to rich men that it would be a pity if he should now materially lessen his gifts. By the original deed of trust, executed last July, he conveyed over three-quarters of a million dollars to Trustees, who were directed to expend it for certain specified public works and charitable purposes. That deed has now been revoked; but a dispatch says that this is done partly on account of Mr. Lick's returning health and his consequent desire to attend to the execution of his own designs. It is understood that persons having natural claims upon him are to be provided for; and there will be some interest in the result of this reconsideration of a remarkable ante-mortem disposition of large wealth.

The natural anxiety of the public concerning the condition of the ice-gorged streams of Pennsylvania may be allayed by latest reports. The safety of the region threatened by floods depends upon the rapidity with which the ice melts. A sudden thaw would be disastrous. Up to this date, however, there has not been enough mild weather to dissolve any of the great gorges, and the thermometer does not indicate any sudden danger. The people along the Susquehanna and branches live in a state of constant alarm, and certainly deserve the sympathy of those who are not obliged to spend their time watching the river-gauge and the barometer.

LACK OF INTEREST IN POLITICS.

No one will deny that it is a very general difficulty in the way of the successful administration of our Government that many of those who are best able to vote intelligently do not vote at all, and that a large proportion of the men who are fitted for office will not take it or cannot get it. It will be generally admitted that this difficulty has grown upon us, and that, combined with others springing out of the war, it has seriously interfered with the healthy and efficient working of our institutions. We have no desire to exaggerate the trouble, and we are confident that it is one that will "cure itself." In other words, it is a difficulty the consequences of which will attract attention and cause its removal before it becomes too deeply rooted to be removed. But to this end it is necessary that public opinion shall be directed toward the subject.

In the last Presidential election not more than three out of four of those entitled to vote did so. In ordinary elections the proportion, so far as we can rely on an average from a considerable number of various cases, is about two to three. And this one-third or one-fourth unquestionably embraces a very large number of the most conscientious and intelligent men in the community, who refrain from voting, not because they cannot form a clear judgment of affairs, but because they do not think that either party deserves support, or because they think that an election is a choice of two evils, and that in the present condition of parties there is no choice. This may be, and often is, an unreasonable and unprofitable course; but it is one founded on respectable motives, and adopted by men whose influence on the conduct of public affairs, if they could be induced to take part in it, would be valuable.

If we ask ourselves how this deficit in the working force of the Republic is to be made up, the answer is not easy to find. So far as it results from laziness and indifference, we may let it pass, without regretting it. But so far as it results from faults in the administration of the Government, we should seek to remedy them. Our own impression is that much of the difficulty is due to the condition of the civil service in all our Governments, State and local, as well as national. For a great many years offices have been held to be the proper reward of purely partisan activity. This has been the practice, and to a great extent the avowed doctrine, of both political parties. The consequence is that there has grown up in the country a class of politicians by trade, that is, of men who are active in politics because it is profitable to be so, and for no other reason. This class, on both sides, is active and powerful. It is made up of office-holders and office-seekers, including in this definition those who make or expect to make a profit out of work or supplies rendered to the Government in any of its branches. The men who belong to this class can afford to give to the accomplishment of their purposes as much time, thought, and energy as other men usually give to their regular business. But while they are quite as active, they are much less scrupulous than most business men, and this for the reason that they are seldom compelled to deal with men whose interest is as defined and great as their own. A merchant who is willing to cheat is brought face to face with the man whom he tries to cheat, and who has the same motive to prevent that he has to perpetrate the fraud. But the professional politician who desires to "fix" a primary or a convention, in order to secure the nomination of a bad man, usually encounters either a languid sort of amateur opposition, which he makes light of, or else the opposition of men of his own kidney whom he can manage by bullying, bribing, or deceiving them. The fact that the character of our elected officers is determined not so much at the polls as in the caucus and the primary makes the work of the professional politician so much the more easy, and that of any disinterested citizens who undertake to make a contest with him so much the more difficult.

In this condition of affairs it is quite idle to preach the duty of respectable men to "attend the primaries." In some neighborhoods and in certain cases this is good advice, but in the cases where the influence of respectable men is most needed it is useless for them to try to control nominations by the ordinary machinery. That they will find already manned by persons whose bread and butter depend on working it to suit themselves or their principals. To defeat them from the outset is a work requiring so much time and labor, and the endurance of so much annoyance and insult withal, that most men will hold aloof from it, which is what the predatory politician secretly desires. The real remedy, so far as the cause we have pointed out exists, is to eradicate from the civil service, in all cases, the principle of reward for political service. When we shall have done that, all who take part in the conduct of the Government will be on an equal footing. We shall no longer see the mass of citizens pitted against a compact, disciplined, and industrious body of experts, like volunteer, untrained militia against experienced regulars. It was because the civil service reform begun by Gen. Grant for the National Government was based on this idea that we gave it our hearty support, so long as there was a breath of life in it. And though that reform died an early and disgraceful death, abandoned by its parent and treated with indifference by those for whose real advantage it was intended, it did a great deal of good in showing what *can* be done in the way of an honest and efficient non-partisan service. Some time the American people may discover the necessity of applying the method in earnest.

OUT OF TOWN.

Such weather as that with which we have been favored during the last two days sets many persons thinking about taking a holiday, either for the benefit of themselves or their families. The Winter has been long and severe. The changes in temperature have been remarkably great and sudden, and even when it has been fine overhead, a good healthy walk has been almost out of the question by reason of the dismal state of the streets. Never, probably—certainly not for many years past—has pneumonia done more fatal work in our midst. The young and the old have been mown down like grass. Parents know with what difficulty they have kept their children even moderately well through a Winter such as few of us would care to experience again. The doctors have been in most of our houses; and there have been many whom they will not be called upon to see again. And now the worst of the Winter is over, although nothing would surprise a well-seasoned New-Yorker less than to see two or three snow-storms before the "Spring" fairly opens. But every day of good weather in March is so much gained, and therefore we ought to be thankful for Saturday and Sunday.

A "little change" is now what our hard-working people need, and that is exactly what most of them cannot get. We can, indeed, change our situation from good to bad, or from bad to worse; but where can one go for three or four days, or a week, and make sure of finding good air, decent food, and a clean, comfortable bed? The Parisian can easily fix upon a dozen places of the kind outside the city. The tired Londoner may, in two or three hours at most, transport himself to St. Leonard's or Brighton, to the Surrey or Sussex Downs, or to the beautiful woodlands of Kent; and everywhere he may be assured of finding a hearty welcome at a good old-fashioned inn. It is the facility for taking a day or two's rest of this kind which helps to keep the Londoner from succumbing to the pressure of overwork. The scene can always be changed at an hour's notice, and almost any railroad that a man may take at random will put him down in the midst of beautiful scenery, and within reach of plain but wholesome fare and a clean room. The value of brief holidays of this kind in preserving health cannot be overestimated. The bent bow is unstrung, and the tired man of business returns to his store or his desk with a new lease of life.

We all know how rarely with us these results follow an excursion into the country or to the sea-side, even in Summer. People generally return from such occasional jaunts far more tired than when they set out. They are jaded by a dusty journey, and worn out with want of sleep—for sleep is not always to be got in a hot room on a wretched bed. The food is both unusual and unwholesome. And many of the prettiest places which are within reach of New-York are the hotbeds of chills and fever. You take your wife and children out of town for a week, for the benefit of their health, and they contract the seeds of a disease which clings to them for years. How many of our readers know of families who have gone through that experience? Of course, no regular inhabitant of these country places ever heard of chills and fever in their localities. They *did* hear of it five or six miles off a long time ago—but not a case has been known for years past. If you have got chills and fever, you must have caught it somewhere else, or brought it with you.

Staten Island is a pretty place, but the truth is not in a man who says that the "shakes" are not very often caught there. All along the Sound you may find the same enemy waiting for you round the corner. The Hudson River affords scenery as beautiful as a man need wish to behold, but we have heard of people catching fever and ague there also. Sea-side places are free from this pest, but few of them are really accessible to persons of moderate means. Coney Island, which ought to be the great breathing-place for families, is still infested by gamblers and rowdies. Long Branch is pleasant, but one needs be a broker or a banker to afford to live there. Newport is intended chiefly for millionaires. There are plenty of good places on Long Island, people will tell you; and so there are, if you do not mind living on muck and sleeping in a pig-sty. Mr. A. T. Stewart's new settlement at Hempstead is well managed, and the outward appearance of the hotel there is enough to attract visitors. But what on earth can one do at Hempstead when one gets there? There is no scenery, and so far as we can judge from the railroad cars, there can be no good drives. And we doubt whether a place so situated can be cool in Summer. All this does not detract from the credit which Mr. Stewart deserves for showing how a suburban settlement should be founded. His houses are really models of their kind, and we have no doubt that he has well attended to drainage, water-supply, and similar important necessities of life. In reality, however, such a settlement is not intended for chance visitors. And it is on their behalf that we speak to-day. Is there any place within the distance of an hour or two from New-York where fresh air, comfortable rooms, and decent fare may be obtained? We all know that there is not, although within twenty-four hours we shall receive a pack of cards from real estate agents, and several packets of letters from persons having houses to let, setting forth the unrivaled advantages of the highly desirable and "eligible" properties which they are anxious to dispose of.

REVIVALISTS.

The work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in producing a religious excitement in London and other English cities is daily reported to us by ocean telegraph. A somewhat similar, though more quiet, effort is going on here, under Mr. Varley. The close of Winter and beginning of Spring is the ordinary season for these religious excitements, and a year of depression in business, or of public calamity, is the one in which they are most likely to thrive. There is much that is absurd and extravagant about these outbreaks of popular sympathy in regard to religion. They seem to belong to another world from the ordinary world of business around us, or from the thought which moves the scientific part of the community. The speakers and movers in them have conceptions of religion or philosophy which have long ceased with thinking persons. They resort to means of popular excitement, which reason condemns. The persons who are affected by the epidemic of sympathy often do or profess what afterward disgusts them in cold sobriety. Sometimes they react from religious fervor into skepticism and immorality. The soul of man seems sometimes after these "revivals," as they are called, to have been surfeited and overladen with unnatural stimulants, and finally to reject even healthy truth in its morbid condition.

Yet, with all these defects, we are inclined to believe that "revivals" have their uses. It cannot be said of this age that it has too much religious belief. On the contrary, it is an age of skepticism and indifference. The trouble with the majority of people is that they care nothing about the unseen realities. Science is gradually sapping faith, especially among the "professors" on one hand, and the thoughtless and uneducated on the other. Materialism is eating away earnestness. The interests of the day are so absorbing that most persons do not trouble themselves with what is intangible and invisible. They may even go through with religious forms and ceremonies, but it is with scarcely more sense of their real meaning than had Cicero's augurs of the rites of Roman worship. It is not so much unbelief—with the masses—as indifference, which kills religion. Now, the veriest skeptic who still believes in the eternal principles of morality, must rejoice at anything which can arouse the cold and dull sense of this age to "things not seen and eternal." Whatever touches the religious sentiment and conscience touches the whole moral nature of the man. Religion, if it have the faintest semblance of its appropriate and natural power, must make men better parents and more faithful children, truer in all relations of the family, more honest as business men and public spirited as citizens. Men are moved to realize all other grand sentiments and principles by great waves of sympathy. Our public meetings and orations and addresses at the beginning of the war were efforts at a "revival" of patriotism. Temperance has at times been equally impressed on a whole community by such excited efforts. Many men are exceedingly torpid and almost dead to truths which do not affect their everyday interests. Even the extravagances of a revivalist may be useful in arousing them.

Moreover, the refined and fastidious classes are too apt to judge of the masses of men by their own feelings. The truth is, the great majority of mankind are neither refined nor fastidious. But they have a dumb sense of their great wants, and they hear gladly anything which will arouse them from torpor and indifference. Mr. Moody's theological extravagances, Mr. Varley's sentimental appeals, or Mr. Beecher's epigrams do not offend them. They care little about manner, if the truth reaches them. The reformers of the world have never been nice and fastidious scholars and elegant orators. They have been rough men often, using plain words and making extravagant statements. The cultured Roman scholars of the time of Nero must have regarded the diction and manners of Peter and Paul much as many of us regard Moody, Varley, or Beecher. History holds manners as of small account. The only thing which will be hereafter considered will be: How much truth did these men inculcate, and what moral effects did they leave behind? For a permanent influence, the action of these revivalists would be very much to be deprecated. It is too sensational, garish, and stimulating. It appeals too little to reason. But as a temporary tonic to a public mind made torpid and inactive through long devotion to material interests, it may be useful. Anything is likely to be useful which summons man from the worship of dollars and cents to the consideration of the vast questions which affect his future state.

SIDEWALKS AND GUTTERS.

Notwithstanding the milder weather which has come so benignly upon us with Easter, the question of the care of the streets is one in which every householder and every foot-passenger in the City has a lively interest. Indeed, the thaw makes the condition of the sidewalks and gutters even more important than it was before; for, with a temperature below the freezing point, although we may be put to inconvenience, we are at least secured against inundation from overflow and against being obliged to wade across the streets through spreading pools of semi-fluid mud. In freezing weather we are not exposed to those showers of filthy street-mush which now make the approach of any vehicle dreaded by the pedestrian. This condition of things is likely to continue in many parts of the City for some time. For, although Broadway, and some of the avenues and broader streets where the sun lies for much of the day, are tolerably clean and free from ice, many of the narrower streets down town, and of the cross streets up town, are covered with a layer which ranges from nine inches to two feet and more in thickness; and this has all to thaw slowly away in the alternating warmth and chill of our capricious Spring. In many of these streets in which the ice has been cut out of the gutters, the water is running through a little channel about six inches wide, with a wall of frozen snow between twelve and eighteen inches high on the further side of it.

The remedy lies in the simple enforcement of the law upon the subject—the law in such case made and provided; phraseology which has notable pertinence to the case in question. For the law is with remarkable knowledge and care adapted to the end in view. The paramount law upon all questions connected with the streets is the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health. That law declares that no "portion of any street or sidewalk or public place" shall be encroached upon for the "sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, fruit, or vegetables." It also declares that no person shall "allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone," and also that no "accumulation of such water or liquid or the ice therefrom" shall be allowed, but that it shall be removed or made to "pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer." As to the requirement of the law in regard to snow-falls—that the snow must be removed within two hours, if it is more than an inch deep—we are all supposed to be well informed; but it is not superfluous to remark that the provisions of this section apply no less to "the forming of any ice on the sidewalk or *in the gutter*," in which case the ice must be removed "within two hours." Every person who neglects to comply with the requirements of this law is liable to arrest and to fine.

Imagine that law enforced! What a change in the aspect of our streets. Imagine its penalties inflicted! How large a proportion of the citizens of New-York would be arrested before this evening. An enforcement of the provision as to ice in the gutters would do away with nearly all our present annoyance. But it is plain that if all the householders in a row of houses clean their sidewalks and gutters, and one who is below them on the incline neglects to clear his, all that will be accomplished will be a mere set back of water on the first thaw which in a few hours may be frozen solid to the bottom of the street. This may be seen in hundreds of places in the City at the present time.

Simple as are the requirements of this sufficient law, it does not seem to be understood by all the members of the very Police force itself. A case has been brought to our attention in which a householder, having been warned by one policeman to clear his gutter of ice, was, on application to a Sergeant to have his neighbor below him on the incline made to clear his gutter, without which all other clearance was useless, informed that householders could be compelled to clear their sidewalks only, and that the care of the gutters, and all between the curbs, was the duty of the City. Let our readers remember that this is not the case. We have given them the law. And yet, to what good end is there such a law? For we have learned that it is quite useless to lodge complaints of obstruction and neglect of the streets of any kind. They are never followed up. At present there are more than twenty thousand such complaints in the office of the Corporation Attorney. Think of it—more than twenty thousand citizens of New-York who ought to be arrested to-day for violation of a law which is made to secure the health, safety, and comfort of their fellow-citizens, but who will go at large to do just as they please, as they have done heretofore! It is urged that because the offenders are so many, it is quite hopeless to enforce the law. This is ridiculous. Let two or three persistent and flagrant offenders be selected, arrested, fined, and this course followed up for a while, and we should soon have at least sidewalks unincumbered, clean, and not dangerous.

AN EASTER SUNDAY PROCESSION.

Fifth avenue, of a bright Sunday, gives us one of the pleasantest pictures of City life. The well-dressed, decorous, and orderly crowd is like an attractive panorama. The panorama yesterday had its attractiveness as well as its lesson. Easter Sunday, we believe, is recognized as the day on which the women don such Spring gear as may be fit for the Sabbath and the opening of Spring. Perhaps far, back in the history of millinery, there was some occult connection between that general resurrection of which we have promise and the reclothing of the frail body. Perhaps, as Easter flowers typify one sort of new life, the bright fabrics which replace the darker garments of Winter do represent another. At any rate, the new bonnets and other gay attire indicate that Spring has come. And a cold or stormy Easter Sunday is a sort of calamity. It nips many pleasant fancies in the bud.

Yesterday was a bright Easter Sunday; not altogether balmy, perhaps, but so far Spring-like that we were glad to forget in it the hail and sleet of the past week. The sunny side of the avenue was like a flower-bed all flushed with sudden bloom. The procession reached almost unbroken from Madison square to the Central Park. When the up-town movement was strongest the down-town stream was compressed into a thinner line, and flowed as steadily on in the midst of the rest as the Gulf Stream cleaves a path in the ocean. People scanned each other as they passed with gentle interest; those who were conscious of wearing good clothes looked at others' good clothes—let us hope—without envy, hatred, or uncharitableness. It was an American crowd, mannerly, good-natured, and not boisterous. One could not help seeing some traces of a hard Winter. As the gray patches of ice along the curbstone showed what rigors had been borne, the faces of men and women alike gave evidence to the acute observer that there had been sickness, hardship, and death in the ranks of the living. Nevertheless, here were new life and the confident expectation of a milder year before us. The Winter has been dark and cold, but here was a real resurrection. Nobody jostled his neighbor. Nobody was in mad haste to overtake the head of the procession. Everybody moved on leisurely, making way for those who came up against the current, falling to the rear when necessary, and making such progress as was possible when all the City seemed out of doors. The murmur of voices was subdued to the day; and, if some roysterer joined the procession with an ungentle word, he was rebuked by the placid temper of the throng. From the Hotel Brunswick to the Park, one might encounter half-a-dozen smokers in the decent crowd, poisoning the air and offending good manners with selfishness. But these few were ignorant rustics or foreigners who will learn better fashions if they stay long enough. The women were lovely; their attire was charming; and the men, being only men, behaved becomingly, and remembered that

"If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being."

We sometimes hear people—who know no better—scold about our national bad manners and unseemly public habits. But one of our City crowds, such a one as that we have just described, is a good example of what common sense and self-respect do to form the best manners. Every observer knows that the smokers on the streets are less frequent than formerly, and their disappearance is a sign of progress. The soberly-cheerful and decorous procession of Easter Sunday shows that our people like a little pageantry. It shows, too, that we can display good taste, beauty, and gentle behavior in the composition of a popular throng.

A HINT TO DEFAULTERS.

As a class, defaulters—the polite name for those who steal the money of their employers—have not hitherto been very successful in the means which they have used to prevent justice from reaching them. The Collector of Internal Revenue who was such a bitter enemy of ex-Judge Fullerton was probably more fortunate in this respect than most of his kind, and yet what is the paltry position of a clerk in a South American city to a man of his luxurious habits of life while a resident of this City? He cannot return to his native land, and in the knowledge of this fact lies his punishment. Hamilton, the Jersey City defaulter, thought he could find a safe refuge from pursuit in some Mexican Arcadia; but he had hardly crossed the Rio Grande before he discovered his mistake. The redoubtable Mayor of Matamoras very quickly tore away the veil of romance which obscured his vision, and left him bondless and moneyless to lament that he had not led a more honorable life. Worn out and disgusted with travel and with himself, he finally thought that even the proverbial Jersey justice was better for his case than the vagabond existence he was leading. Klennen, the Hoboken Bank defaulter, was another man who tried to cheat the law and forget his crime in excitement incident to foreign travel, but he too became disgusted, and ultimately decided to purge himself of his sin before old age should come upon him. There was also Clossman, a misguided man, who, perhaps, supposed that because "Tom" Fields and the Sweenys had found comfortable quarters in Canada, it would be the best place for him to go, and begin a new life with the moneys which he had embezzled from Messrs. Parsons & Brother.

Then there was that foolish youth, Van Velsor, who believed that he could settle down in the undisturbed enjoyment of a pastoral life among the "mountain queens" of Colorado with his share of the $33,000 stolen from the New-York Central Railroad Company. He is now on his way back to this City to be confronted with a copy of his own confession of the crime. More recently there has been a still more foolish defaulter at Boston, who, after having deceived his benefactors during a number of years, finally came to the conclusion that his only chance of escape lay in a bottle of poison. He had kept the books of the firm, and had made no end of false entries to prevent immediate detection. But in spite of his efforts to keep it off, the day of reckoning arrived at last. It arrived so suddenly that, in his hurry to reach a friendly drug store and make an end of himself, he had to borrow the porter's hat to avoid the remarks which would follow his appearance in the streets bareheaded. Like all the others, he, too, failed in his purpose.

It has been left to one George A. Lang to make the first real success in covering up what must now be called his "suspected irregularities." Lang had been a bookkeeper in the employ of Campbell, Lane & Co., of Newark, N. J. A member of this firm, being unable to understand certain of his peculiarities, gave him to understand that he intended to make a careful examination of his books. Thus forewarned, it appears that he determined to take the bull by the horns, or in other words to put it completely beyond the power of the suspicious partner to carry out his threat. He went about his work in the usual way after he had heard what was in store for him, and, having watched his opportunity, he secretly removed the books and had them reduced to ashes before the dawn of another day. Then he went to bed and slept peacefully. It has not been stated whether he put in an appearance in the counting-room of his employers on the following morning, but it is left to us to infer that he did not, inasmuch as it is stated that after the burning of the books he waxed indignant that a firm which he had served so faithfully should doubt his honesty. While he was engaged in denouncing his employers, the latter were procuring a warrant for his arrest. When finally taken into custody he was ready with his defense, which was none other than that the books he had destroyed were his private property, he having purchased the set with his own money. It might not be correct to say that Lang had formed his plans before he entered the employment of Campbell, Lane & Co.; but, whether he had or not, he has earned the right to be considered a most adroit person. If he can prove his ownership of the books, it may be difficult to convince a jury that he was not privileged to do as he pleased with them. Should it be decided that he was so privileged, then the only point left for consideration would be whether in destroying their contents, the latter being the property of his employers, he was guilty of a misdemeanor. In any event, Lang's plan will have to be regarded as a success, and as such it will commend itself to other book-keepers who may be unfortunate enough to be suspected of "irregularities."

RESUMPTION OF LABOR IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

Schuylkill Haven, Penn., March 28.—All the car builders, examiners, &c., members of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, who were suspended at and around this point, will resume work to-morrow morning for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The company have moved 1,000 cars of coal through this point during the last two days, which is about the regular quantity for the number of collieries at work.

WASHINGTON.

GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

THE INDIANS SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION—THE GOLD CONTROVERSY TO BE DECIDED—THE PUBLISHERS AND THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—THE SENATORIAL EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, March 28.—The geologist appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the Black Hills country will leave at once for the West. He will proceed to Cheyenne, and will there be provided with a military escort. The Indians are understood to be entirely willing to have this exploration made, and will aid rather than embarrass it. The purpose of the examination is two-fold. In the first place it is of the utmost importance that a trustworthy and authoritative statement of the existence or non-existence of gold in the Black Hills should be made to the country. Further than this, if negotiations are to be entered upon for the extinguishment of the Indian title it is necessary to know whether a large or small price ought to be paid. It is a fact overlooked or not generally known, that the Black Hills have been at least twice explored previous to last Summer, so that the unknown region was then scarcely larger than the State of Rhode Island, and that all this territory had been seen from adjacent peaks. Parties have made the entire circuit of that unexplored region, and all the reports except that of Custer are unfavorable to the existence of gold. It is pretty certain that whatever party penetrates the Black Hills country this Summer will fall into the hands of the military or the Sioux Indians, and the hour which Gen. Ord is said to have expressed, that the military may find the settlers first, is a merciful one, for in that case life at least will be left to the captives.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUPERINTENDENT M'CARTEE'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. George B. M'Cartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has, at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Bristow, withdrawn his resignation, which he presented two weeks ago because of private interests demanding his attention. Until yesterday he had resisted all persuasion to change his purpose. There are not many officers of the Government who could not easily detach themselves from the public service, and there are few positions to which an appointment would be made with so much difficulty as to that which Mr. McCartee desired to abandon.

MOVEMENT FOR A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PRINTING.

The publishers of Washington have been discussing the feasibility of an effort to reduce the prices of printing fixed by the Typographical Union in this city. The price now paid for composition is sixty cents per thousand, or $6 per day for time work. In Baltimore the price is one-fourth less. It was first proposed to refuse to pay more than a certain rate of say fifty cents per thousand, and defy the Union. The co-operation of the Government office was sought. It is now proposed to enter into negotiations with the Union to secure an amicable arrangement for a reduced rate, which is still maintained at the war standard. If this negotiation fails to secure prices satisfactory to the employers, it will then be considered whether other measures shall be taken.

TOM SCOTT AND THE SENATORIAL TRIP TO MEXICO.

The Senatorial excursion to Mexico leaves here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Among those going are Senators Cameron, Anthony, Patterson, Dennis, and Morton. Senators Ransom and Gordon intended to join the party, but have withdrawn. Tom Scott is here, and with Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Morton, and several other ladies, will go with the party. Whatever purpose, if any, there may be in the excursion beyond making it a mere pleasure trip has been well disguised, and has not been revealed to the guests. It has been suspected all along that the Texas Pacific scheme was to be in some way served, but how does not clearly appear. It seems incredible that Scott should leave his business to go to Mexico for nothing but pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A report of a conversation between Secretary Bristow and Jay Gould, while the former was in New-York, is printed here. The truth is that they did not meet at all, and neither of them sought or had any interview with the other.

The disproportion of mortality among the colored population of the city to deaths among the whites has been so marked during the past year as to attract attention from the Board of Health, and the subject is receiving special attention and investigation.

The Supreme Court will have before it to-morrow one of the pending cases involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement acts. There are three cases pending, which will all follow the disposition made of one. The questions have more political importance than almost any that have been decided by the court since the validity of the Legal-tender acts were last adjudicated, and the arguments and opinion will attract considerable notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music is to be commenced this evening, when "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung. At Steinway Hall, the New York Oratorio Society is to perform "Samson," for the benefit of Dr. Damrosch. At the Grand Opera House, the new spectacle called "Ahmed" will be produced, and another fresh spectacle, entitled "Around the World in Eighty Days," is promised at the Bowery Theatre. When we add that Mr. Barnum to-night reopens the Hippodrome for a brief season, and that Commissioner Meacham will deliver, at Robinson Hall, a lecture on the Modoc war, with illustrations by real Modocs, we shall have referred to all announcements in which a flavor of novelty is discernible.

OBITUARY.

MR. BARNET JOHNSON.

Ex-Judge Barnet Johnson, late Associate Justice of Kings County Court of Sessions, died on Saturday evening last, at Sweeny's Hotel. He was born in 1836, at Gravesend, Long Island, and eight years ago was chosen Justice of the Peace for that county. Subsequently, in 1868, he was elected on the Republican ticket, to the position of Associate Justice, an office which he occupied for six years. The deceased leaves a wife and many friends to mourn him. The funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER CHARGES.

The Hartford *Post* of Saturday says: "The friends of ex-Senator Patterson are preparing to invite the public to a new hearing in connection with the Credit Mobilier matter. It is said new evidence has been volunteered by officers of the Union Pacific Railroad which fully confirms Mr. Patterson's account of the matter, and completely exonerates him. Some day it will come out that Schuyler Colfax has been most unjustly treated in this matter. It is said the executors of Oakes Ames have discovered by his accounts that the money he claimed to have paid to Mr. Colfax and others was in fact used for his own purposes at the time he was hard-pressed by his financial embarrassments. The friends of Mr. Colfax ought to probe the matter to the bottom and vindicate his good name, if the facts are as we believe them to be."

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

INFLUENCE OF THE SPRING THAW ON THE VOTE—"SHERIFF YEAR"—POLITICAL INDISCRETIONS—SENATOR EATON AND HIS SPEECHES—NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

Singular as it may seem to those who have given no thought to the matter, the weather has become an important factor in the political problem which will be solved in Connecticut on Monday week. Yesterday and to-day have been so warm that the snow has rapidly disappeared from the valleys and hill-sides, leaving in its place a slushy soil, which is hourly becoming more porous as the frost oozes out of it. The Republicans look upon these indications of the near approach of the Spring thaw with something of dismay. Their chance of victory is in getting out every voter in the State, and if the mud is to be axle deep on election day, as they now fear, that chance is a slim one. In the country districts a majority of the voters must go a distance of two miles to reach the polls, and as nearly all the old and infirm are Republicans, it is feared the mud will cut down the party vote materially, for it is argued that men of this sort will not care to endure the discomforts, if not hardships, which would attend going to the polls under such circumstances. But the weather will also hurt the Democrats to some extent, and after all the croaking, it is quite possible that the mud will have the effect of cutting down the vote somewhat, but will not have the honor of deciding the contest.

This question of the weather brings to mind the fact, which is not generally known, that in all probability this is the last time that Connecticut will be afflicted with a Spring election. The act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1872, fixes the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day when Representatives in Congress must be elected in all the States, and the existence of this law, which first takes effect next year, has brought reflection to the minds of the thrifty legislators of Connecticut. They found that every second year they must have a Fall election, whether they would or not, and they concluded that it would be a waste of time and money to have a Spring election under such circumstances. Therefore an amendment to the Constitution has been passed by two Legislatures, and is now pending before the people, by whom it will undoubtedly be adopted, providing that after this year all elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The relief which this will be to the people of the State will be great, and the effect upon local and general politics will not be inconsiderable. During the half century and more when the State elections have occurred on the first Monday in April there have been very few years when the condition of the roads or the weather has not had some effect on the vote. It has almost invariably happened that the Spring thaw has set in a few days before, making the roads almost impassable, and in addition the day has very often been rainy. In the Fall these disadvantages are not encountered, for although the day may be stormy the ground at that season is never so thoroughly soaked, and traveling is not difficult. In every view of the case the Connecticut voter is to be congratulated on the fact that this year is the last time when he will be compelled to elect the State officers in the Spring.

But in coming to deal with the election now pending as a disagreeable fact, considering the present and threatened weather, there is not a great deal to be added to what has been said in previous letters. There is one thing, however, which has not yet been mentioned, which may have some effect upon the contest. In one respect there is a gleam of sense in the Connecticut system—and that is found in the fact that there is one officer who is not chosen every year. That is the Sheriff in each county who is elected for three years. This is "Sheriff year," as it is called when a Sheriff is to be elected in each one of the eight counties of the State. Without a full knowledge of the politics of Connecticut it might be supposed that a trifling circumstance like this could have no effect upon the general result, but the contrary is the case. Where parties are so evenly balanced every vote counts, and every one cast or withheld is of importance. The office of Sheriff is one of considerable emolument, and the candidates on both sides, with those who are or expect to be deputies, always exert themselves to the utmost extent to bring their friends to the polls. When they are once there, they always vote for the whole ticket, and therefore "Sheriff year," equally with the mud, is a factor in the problem which is waiting for solution.

Whether, however, the hot contests for Sheriff in the several counties will help or hurt the Republicans is a matter which must be left to conjecture. It is greatly to be regretted that the Republican canvass has not been in all respects judicious, owing to the kind of speeches in which most of the speakers have indulged. There has been altogether too much of the "raw heads" and outrage business. We had a double dose of it to-night in Allyn Hall, and of all places in Connecticut Hartford is the place where this kind of talk does the least good; but it does very little anywhere in the State. The people of Connecticut are an equable, reflective race. Their reason, not their passions, must be appealed to. They have little regard for the carpet-bagger simply because he is one and a Republican, and none whatever for a corruptionist because he is black. They do not believe, nor can they be convinced, that everything has been managed in the best possible manner in the South, and that all the blame for the present deplorable condition of affairs belongs to the Democrats, and for Republican speakers to tell them so is not serving the cause which they are advocating. There has been another indiscretion, and that has been the constant declaration by some of the speakers that Connecticut is opening the Presidential campaign of 1876. The Republicans do not like to be put in this position, for these declarations, taken in connection with their platform—which was not constructed with the highest wisdom—has enabled the Democrats to fling third term at them all over the State. Considering what has been said in those respects, and what is likely to be said between now and the close of the campaign, it is not altogether a matter for regret that the canvass is only to last one more week. It happens, fortunately, however, that the Democrats are also handicapped with weights of this kind. The "State Sovereignty" speech of Senator Eaton has disgusted his friends, and been a great help to his enemies. It is hardly too much to say that without the help of this singular effort of statesmanship the Republicans would have been out of the race long ago. The Republican press takes care to keep the secession doctrines of Eaton before the people, and to ask them what they think of the Democratic victory of last year which enabled that party to send such a man as Eaton to the Senate. If the Republican ticket should happen to be elected the credit will belong to W. W. Eaton, and it will not be the first time he has done his State a service of this kind. That the Republicans are using the Eaton club with considerable strength can be seen by glancing over the State papers. This extract from the Norwich *Bulletin* is a fair sample:

"It must be cheerful to those Republicans who stepped out of the party to rebuke it last Spring to hear the rotund voice of 'Bill' Eaton in the Senate Chamber, echoing the same speech which used so to delight the Bourbon Democracy on the stump. This blatant demagogue who disgraces Connecticut with his vulgar profanity at the Capitol, and who, from the seat of a decent and honorable representative of the Commonwealth, utters sentiments that bring the blush of shame to the face of every decent citizen, owes his election to those who stayed at home because they thought the party undeserving of support, or voted against it because they believed it deserved rebuke. We desire to inquire of them how they like the progress of reform from Buckingham to Eaton? and further, if the recent shameful spectacle of ignorance, profanity, demagoguism, and secession in the Senate Chamber inspires them with the desire to march again in the ranks of the 'reformers' this Spring?"

If Eaton could only be induced to take the stump and talk some more sovreignty, the Republicans could hardly fail to succeed. But all hope of this has been abandoned. He will either not speak at all, or only in Hartford on the Saturday night before the election, when it will be too late for him to do the Republicans any good. There is, moreover, reason to fear that he is engaged in doing them some harm in the meantime, for he went to New-York yesterday in company with Gov. Ingersoll, and it is presumed that he is in successful negotiation either with the Shorthairs or Swallowtails for whatever material aid may be deemed necessary to make their assurance of the State doubly sure.

Leaving speculations and coming down to hard-pan, there is nothing to be added to the general statements of the last letter. Next week will be a busy one on both sides, for there are many nominations, and especially for the Legislature, yet to be made. In the meantime, neither side is at heart satisfied as to how the contest is going to end, and there is an utter dearth of prophecy. As for betting, there is none at all. Everybody believes, however, that, on the State ticket, almost the last vote will be required to determine the result. Beyond this, nobody appears to be sure of anything.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE COOLIES IN CUBA—MISERIES OF THE INFANT EMPEROR OF CHINA—THE OSAKA CONFERENCE—RETURN OF ABSENT JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The steamer Vasco de Gama brings the following news:

CHINA.

HONG-KONG, Feb. 27, and SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.—The Viceroy of Canton's proposed foreign loan has been taken in hand by the Central Government and just negotiated at Shanghai with the Oriental Banking Corporation, which has advanced 2,000,000 taels. It is a private transaction and no bonds have been issued.

Many dead bodies of Chinese have been taken from the wreck of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan, all of which were kept under water by money fastened to their persons.

The report of the Chinese Commissioners sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the coolies has been completed, and is strongly adverse to the system pursued by the Cuban authorities.

Work on the Foo Choo telegraph line continues suspended.

There have been continued rumors from Pekin pointing to public disturbances, but nothing authentic to show any likelihood of an interruption of the arrangement in regard to State affairs.

Prince Chun, father of the new Emperor, has resigned his position as commander of the Tartar garrison at Pekin. It has been found expedient to readmit Prince Kung to at least a part of the official power formerly held by him, his experience in foreign affairs being especially required at this time.

The infant Emperor is said to be extremely wretched in his new exaltation, which separates him from his companions and parents forever. Proclamations have already been issued as proceeding from him. It is announced that he will continue in mourning for three years.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, March 8.—The Osaka conference has terminated, and the participants have returned to their usual places of residence. These meetings are understood to have been organized by the influence of Ukubo Josimiti Satsama, the Secretary of the Interior, recently distinguished for having conducted the negotiations on the subject of Formosa at Peking. Their purpose is solely to reconcile differences between leading public men, former officials and others, with the view to bringing back into the direct service of the country certain able men who had been temporarily estranged. Almost every leading member of the Government was present at some time during the gathering. Much curiosity exists among both the natives and foreigners and the British Minister went so far as to strenuously insist on a full and detailed explanation, which it was not possible to give. The result of the conference is a partial accomplishment of the desired end. Some of the important absentees have already returned to the capital, and a few of those lately out of office have been received personally by the Mikado, which fact points to their early resumption of duties. Changes in the heads of departments are doubtless impending, but to what extent the Osaka debates will produce Government reforms cannot be known. It is universally admitted that the administration needs strengthening.

The Mikado visited the Government Navy-yard at Yokosuka March 5 to witness the launch of the Seiki, the first man-of-war constructed on foreign principles. A general celebration was held in the vicinity. The Seiki is a gun-boat, 197 feet long, 30 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold, and 840 tons displacement. She carries three Krupp guns, one a swivel of six inches calibre, and her engines are of 700 horse power.

A hospital college has been established at Osaka for the instruction of women, and after a certain period no female physician is to be allowed to practice who cannot show a certificate of attendance.

The English and French troops left Japan on 2d of March.

The annual exhibition at Kioto opened March 1.

A new silver coin, equivalent to the American trade dollar, is about to be issued from the Mint.

At the end of last year a plan was adopted for the construction of new harbor works, docks, &c., in Yokohama. The scheme was supported by the British Minister, and was on the point of being executed, when, at the last moment, investigation showed that the works proposed would result in no public benefit, but were a private speculation for the benefit of individual foreigners. The orders were countermanded, and the chief English agent in the project was dropped from the Japanese service.

JOHN MITCHEL.

THE SCRANTON PARADE ABANDONED—SENSIBLE ADVICE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 28.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Irishmen of Scranton and its vicinity was held here to-night, to consider the propriety of having a grand public demonstration on Sunday next, in honor of the memory of John Mitchel. Father Kelly opposed the idea of parading, and said the more substantial way to honor Mitchel's memory was to raise a fund for presentation to his widow. This sentiment prevailed, and the meeting accordingly abandoned the proposed parade, with a view to commemorating the dead patriot's memory by something more substantial than a passing pageant.

THE PROPOSED PHILADELPHIA PARADE ALSO ABANDONED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to arrange for a funeral procession in honor of John Mitchel on Monday next, was held to-day. Dr. Carroll stated that he had called upon the Mayor and was kindly received. A resolution was adopted providing, that as the authorities were opposed to the parade on Sunday, it would be dispensed with, although it was believed that there was no law against it. It was resolved to hold a mass meeting on some weekday evening. A resolution was also adopted protesting against certain newspapers for expressions upon the memory of John Mitchel.

RENOUNCING ALLEGIANCE TO A MINERS' UNION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 28.—Information has just reached here that all the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company belonging to the Schuylkill Haven branch of the Miners' and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have renounced their allegiance to the order, and will resume work for the Railroad Company to-morrow. It now comes to the surface that the President of that order, a shoe-maker by trade, has also been a prominent official in the Order of Grangers, which he has assumed with a view to assist the farmers in obtaining the best terms for produce, while his position as President of the Miner's and Working Men's Benevolent Association, would compel him to use every endeavor to obtain produce at the lowest possible price. The principles of the two offices thus directly conflict with each other.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE NATURE OF CHRIST A THEME OF WORLDLY INVESTIGATION.

MEN'S CONCLUSIONS REGARDING IT—WHETHER CHRIST IS DIVINE, AND WHETHER, BEING DIVINE, HE IS A PART OF THE GODHEAD?—THE REAL TEST MUST BE DETERMINED BY METHODS HE HIMSELF HAS POINTED OUT—THE CORRECT CONCEPTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN FROM THE ANIMAL TO THE SPIRITUAL.

To say that it was a lovely morning yesterday is sufficient description to indicate the crowd that packed Plymouth Church. Assistant Pastor Halliday was the only familiar face that was missed from the throng. He is still too ill to permit him to leave his room. The display of flowers was not greater than usual, though possibly more varied. On each side of the platform was a large stand of exquisite exotics. In a low wooden octagonal box at the right was grouped a mass of gorgeous tropical plants, passion flowers, calla lilies, and roses, fringed by clematis vines. On the left, from a bed of smilax, ferns, and violets, rose a slender crystal vase, nearly four feet high, crowned by a huge bunch of orchids, Japanese lilies, and ferns. Mr. Beecher entered early, looking fresh and hearty after the unwonted rest of the two days since the trial, and prompt to the minute of 10:30 o'clock the opening anthem began. It was an exceedingly beautiful "Alleluia," written especially for a Christmas service, for a Hartford church, by Henry Wilson. The Plymouth quartet—Miss Lasar, soprano; Miss Dunphy, contralto; Mr. Camp, baritone, and Mr. Hill, tenor—surpassed themselves. The vast congregation listened with the closest attention. Mr. Beecher then offered a short invocation for the Divine blessing and read the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah. He then gave out the 130th hymn:

"Loud alleluias to the Lord!"

The singing concluded, Mr. Beecher prayed long and fervently that men may learn to rely not upon themselves, but to recognize the might and majesty and loveliness of God; that they may be drawn more and more into fellowship with each other, and the time may come speedily when there shall be no longer war, nor quarreling, nor justice untempered by mercy. He announced that a collection would be taken up in aid of the American Home Missionary Society, which, he said, was founded at the time when there was no religious corporation in America that dared to lift its voice for the liberty of 3,000,000 of fellow-beings then bound down in slavery. Its mission was to care for the outcasts of every nation and clime, but more especially to look after the education of the negroes. The idea of attempting to legislate 3,000,000 of stupid, blubbering, degraded, ignorant men into something was absurd. All the might of arms and armies would be vain to further such a nonsensical plan. Educate them first, develop their manhood, and then there would be a foundation laid upon which wise legislation, with God's help, would be able to build the race into incalculable usefulness. The result of Mr. Beecher's appeal appeared soon in the shape of twenty-three well-filled baskets and one hat of greenbacks. He also gave notice that Rev. Mr. Lyman, of the South Congregational Church, would conduct the evening service, when the singing would consist of "O Risen Soul," by Barnby, and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's Messiah, a soprano solo. The 256th hymn was then sung, beginning:

"Yes, the Redeemer rose,
And raised His conquering head."

Mr. Beecher then arose and took for his text: "If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever. Even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not; neither knoweth Him; but ye know Him, for He dwelleth with you and shall be in you."—John, xiv., 15, 16, and 17.

For a long period, said Mr. Beecher, the nature of Christ has been a theme of worldly investigation. Religions have turned upon men's conclusions in this respect, whether Christ is divine, and whether being divine, He is a part of the Godhead. This investigation is not over yet, but of late days it has assumed a form beyond the theorizing of former ages. The question now is not merely whether Christ's divinity is true, but if it be historic; if it be something that can be accepted by the scientific mind; if it can stand the test of reason. Is He God and at the same time a man of flesh, or is He only the greatest moral genius the world ever produced. While there is much historic truth that can be brought to bear upon such an investigation, the real test of Christ's divinity cannot be established by such methods as these. It must be determined by methods which He himself pointed out—by the love of which the passage I have read strikes the keynote. The Spirit of Truth means perception; intuition. Christian love will develop as long as the genius of Christianity lives, and out of that condition shall spring a universal capacity of knowing. When a chemist tells you that such and such compounds have such and such effects, you test the truth of his statement by repeating the experiments. If, through certain combinations of lenses, a scientist says that he can discover spots upon the sun, or even ascertain the elements that compose it, it would be foolish to sit back amid old prejudices and exclaim that all that is nonsense. You should put the lenses into their proper relations and see for yourselves. No such tests as these can be applied to the question whether Christ is the Saviour and God. Christ never laid much stress upon historical argument. I have never wondered that He should have come in such an obscure condition. I never thought that He ought to have appeared in thunder and lightning. That is all very well, but He did not even have a secretary with him; not even a reporter. [Laughter.] When He died He had never written a word; He had never made any provision for a record. He never proclaimed himself a Jew for the purpose of gaining the sympathy of those who hated foreigners. He never said that He had received his education in the synagogues, although it was true, that He might secure the confidence of the orthodox. He didn't cry out patriotism, and that he was the working man's friend. The power of His miracles He held at a very low valuation. Miracles are but signs. We don't want miracles nowadays, because we have better signs in ourselves. "Except ye see signs, ye will not believe." What He wanted was that men should believe in Him. He placed faith at the highest value. His personal loveliness was the attraction that He held forth. He had no imperial pomp, no glittering array, no pretensions. Account if you can how this almost disembodied influence turned the world upside down. How absolutely inadequate external circumstances would have been for Christ's work! No man can test Christ except by conforming to His ideal. He didn't invent morality. There was morality before He came upon the earth. There was justice before His justice. Nor did He invent religion. He brought the correct conception for the development of man from the animal to the spiritual. Will love develop and elevate reason? In a narrow sense, no; in a broad sense, yes. What prevents the development of reason? It is pride, and envy, and the other animal qualities. The animal propensities are perpetually in the way of human reason. In the proportion in which we repress our underlying instincts, in that proportion our reason develops. In New-England, when the Winter is over and the snow melts away, the place where we chopped our supply of wood is covered with chips. [Here Mr. Beecher drew a beautiful picture of the opening of Spring.] Under the chips are the roots of grasses that want to be permitted to grow. By and by we get to work and rake up the chips, and underneath the yellow bits of grass appear. The sun shines upon them, and they thrive and grow into luxuriant sheaves. Whatever removes the obstacles to intelligence develops reason. This is self-government guided by common sense, and it is this that always works out a high and universal intellectual condition. Moral sense always develops centripetally. Historically considered, the early training of men was from their lower natures; but there is a higher moral sense than that. There is a moral sense that makes us insensible to our own burdens. Christ did not feel His own wrongs, but no woman's wail, no prisoner's cry fell unheeded upon His ears. Justice will never be fit for universal use until it is justice that springs out of love. It is not hating evil, but loving good, that makes men good, although we should all hate evil. It makes thieving no better that a hundred men commit it than if only one does so. Nations are not to be excused for quarreling more than individuals. Statesmen say that they are obliged to go to war at times, but one of these days, when they are educated to higher knowledge of Christ's love, there will be no need of these things. The mother whose love prompts her to try and wean her child from animalism does more good than all the writings of Chrysostom and the other fathers of the Church. The Romans thought the State of more importance than the individual, but I believe souls to be better than all things. I believe in justice, but in angelic justice—the justice of the heart rather than of the law. The world would be worse off than it is if the rudimentary notions of justice were obliterated; still there is a higher justice which should be striven for. Never till we attain that will we arrive at a correct moral sense.

So, too, with the æsthetic sense. The development of love increases the sense of the beautiful. The art instinct is dependent upon the higher sense of moral beauty. What does away with the flesh tends to develop the ideal, which is the mother of art. There is no nation in the world so Christian as America, you say, and yet none less artistic. New-England, the fountain of American Christianity, is notably so. This is true in one sense. There is no nation where the sense of art is so deficient, but there is none where the sense of the beautiful is so universal. There is aristocratic art and democratic art. It is not necessary that one should make pictures. The taste which a house wife displays in the arrangement of her abode is equally artistic. The old wagoner who on Washington's birthday ties a few bits of ribbons in his horse's ear-straps and thinks that it looks fine, may not be a Michael Angelo, but he has the rudiments of art in him. [Laughter.] This nation has developed æstheticism more than any other, because it has developed Christianity proportionately. Those men flourish best who are most willing to let the blessings of their advantages be shared by the mass. Everything in these times takes on the democratic form. More in our land than in any other springs into development the upper-mind education, which acts on the reason and the higher faculties.

Faith in Christ also tends to a reduction of all the causes of worriment, sin, sorrow, remorse, and all the evils of life. He who has the fullest personal sympathy with Christ is least likely to disturb the world with his groans. A man loses $800,000 in business and has only $50,000 left. He frets and worries, and passes sleepless nights because of his loss. He has enough to live on and to educate his children, and for all possible purposes, yet he permits himself to suffer on account of wounded ambition. I venture to say that there are a million men who would compromise for $25,000. [Laughter.] He goes to the temple and asks God to deliver him from care. What he wants is that God should give him back his $800,000. [Laughter.] Suppose people slander you, and hate you; just step here and let them think you are there. [Laughter.] That's all you have to do to render their shafts harmless. You are the soul; the reality is in you. Nothing can touch you if you have faith in Jesus Christ.

Christ's love not only delivers men, but it develops their fortitude and makes the world a perpetual joy to them. I buy a million dollars' worth of United States bonds, and they are seen with me. I slip down to a safe deposit company and put them away. When I get home and go to bed I am awakened by the noise of burglars in the house. I know what they after, so I just lie there and enjoy myself listening to their fumbling about and thinking what a time they'll have getting those bonds. [Laughter.] Say to the devil, "When you get me you've got to go to God for me. There's where I live." [Laughter.] He won't go there. He'll let you alone first. [Laughter.] The love of Christ will lift you above every care and trouble of the world.

That enemy of mine, continued Mr. Beecher, pointing to the clock, says I have gone far enough; [laughter;] so I cannot use the development of the world as an illustration of the gradual development of Christ love; but on a day such as this, when the whole world is celebrating with special rejoicings the resurrection of the Saviour, may I not express a hope that the day will soon come when love shall be everything. Then God will rule, and we will all join in a grand jubilee of song which will wipe out of remembrance the most glorious canticles ever conceived by human brain.

A short prayer was said, in conclusion, for such a consummation, and was followed by the singing of the 1,267th hymn, and that by the final benediction.

MR. BEECHER TO TESTIFY THIS WEEK.

For several weeks past Mr. Beecher has been expected on the witness-stand to give his evidence, but the large number of witnesses called by the defense, and the length of time their examination has occupied, have exceeded the limits at first anticipated. Nothing definite is known as to the number of witnesses yet to be examined in Mr. Beecher's behalf, but it was stated yesterday, upon good authority, that it had been arranged by his counsel to commence taking his testimony in the course of the ensuing week. Since the commencement of the trial he has devoted considerable time to the preparation of his evidence, and during the past week it is understood that his counsel have given him instructions in relation to the form in which it is to be given. It is supposed that his examination will occupy fully three weeks, and counsel on both sides are now of the opinion that the case cannot be closed before the 1st of June.

This morning one of the members of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church will be on the witness-stand. Mr. Shearman stated last evening that the defense had now got nearly through with their witnesses, and that as soon as the members of the Investigating Committee shall be examined, Mr. Beecher will be called to give his evidence. The length of time which the testimony of the gentleman may occupy will depend upon the extent of the cross-examination by plaintiff's counsel. The direct examination will be brief.

It is stated that Mr. Tilton's counsel will produce evidence to prove that the testimony of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Higgins, who were examined last week, and stated that they had seen Tilton walking between Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin in the procession in honor of Rossel, is wholly untrue. Mr. Tilton was in the procession on the occasion referred to, but was in the company of Mr. John Swinton all the time. The person who walked with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin was Gen. Ryan, who was shot in Cuba, and his resemblance to Mr. Tilton, it is said, led the witnesses to mistake one for the other. The testimony of the colored witnesses, it is also understood, will be proved to be entirely incorrect. They also fell into the same mistake as Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Perkins. It was Gen. Ryan who was found in Mrs. Woodhull's residence under the circumstances stated by Woodley, the colored witness, and not Mr. Tilton.

CUBA.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CINCO VILLAS DISTRICT—ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, March 28.—The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a proclamation by the Captain General, addressed to the people of the Cinco Villas District. Valmaseda says;

"The insurrection is of the same character now as in the beginning—a fight between civilization and barbarism. The insurgents in less than two months have completely destroyed forty plantations and burned several ranchos and settlements. They rob you, destroy your houses, and leave your families homeless. Society is threatened, and it is the duty of all to save it, some with their wealth, others by advising the troops of the whereabouts of the enemy, or by furnishing such aid as they can to the Government. Even the ladies can help with bandages and lint for the wounded. Let all unite in one supreme effort to end the evil which threatens all, and society will soon see its troubles diminish and rebellion will again retreat to its rugged mountains where pursuit and hunger will soon finish it. Rebels who repent can still obtain pardon. Those who remain obstinate in their criminal career will be surprised by death sooner or later. Loyal men and rebels have had opportunities heretofore to know my system of command in Cuba. Its purpose ever was to protect the good and untiringly pursue the bad. This policy will be continued so long as I govern this island in the name of the King."

An official report states that the insurgents appeared at Los Lajas on Wednesday last. They were immediately pursued by five Spanish columns and compelled to retreat to the Caridad Rodriguez plantation, where several were killed. On Thursday they were again encountered at the Delgador rancho, and lost five killed. The damage done by this raid was limited to three or four plantations, where no resistance was offered.

The holidays have been observed as usual in Havana, and passed off quietly.

THE LATE EDGAR QUINET.

The cable news from Paris this morning announces the death of M. Edgar Quinet, the French author and member of the present Assembly. He was born at Bourg, in the Department of Ain, in 1803, and, after the usual course in France, studied at Heidelberg. In 1823 he published his *Tablettes du Juif Errant*, and in 1827 a translation of Herder's *Ideas on the Philosophy of History*. In 1828 he was sent to the Morea as a member of a Government commission, and there collated materials for his *Modern Greece in Relation to Ancient Greece*, which he published in 1830. He contributed valuable articles on historical and philosophical subjects to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1829 he was appointed Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters in Lyons, and in 1842 was made Professor of the Languages and Literature of Southern Europe, a newly-created chair in the College of France. Thenceforward he displayed Liberal tendencies, and wrote among other works, "Le Génie des Religious," and, in company with Michelet, "Les' Jésuites." His extreme opinions becoming unpalatable to Louis Phillippe, he was removed from his chair in the College of France in 1846, and went on a journey through Spain He was elected a Deputy in 1848, took an active part in the Reform agitation, and fought in the barriers in 1848. He was elected to the Legislature, where he resisted the reaction toward monarchy, and this, with the liberalism in his writings on the questions of the day led to his expulsion from France in 1852. He withdrew to Brussels, where he married a daughter of the Moldavian poet, Assaki. He remained abroad during the existence of the Empire, and on its collapse in 1870 returned, and was reinstated in his former Professorship in the College of France. More recently he was elected to the Provisional Assembly, and sat with the Left.

A BAD STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New street, between Wall and Exchange place, (a thoroughfare the carriage-way of which is more used by pedestrians than any other down town,) is in a most disgraceful condition. Commissioner Disbecker was appealed to some ten days since, and promised relief. The promise remains; the action is still to come. Perhaps a few printed lines may have some effect. C. A. M.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday, March 27.

NEGRO SHOOTING AFFRAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—Tony Dixon, an old negro gardener, was shot and fatally wounded at his place near Chelsea, yesterday, by a negro boy named Nathan Hackett, whom he had discharged from his employ. Charles Spradlen, a colored preacher, being present, and attempting to prevent Hackett shooting Dixon a second time, was shot over the right eye by the young desperado, from the effects of which he will probably die. A crowd of negroes soon collected, and finding Hackett reloading his pistol, one of them discharged a shot-gun at him, wounding him severely in the right arm and breast. They then bound him and brought him in a wagon to this city, where he was delivered up to the authorities.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

TWO BURGLARS BUY OUT A SALOON AND BREAK THROUGH TWO PARTITIONS TO GET AT THE BANK VAULTS—THEY TRY TO BLOW OPEN THE SAFE—A MISSING HAT LEADS TO THE DISCOVERY OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

A very bold attempt was made yesterday to rob the Long Island Savings Bank, No. 47 Fulton street, Brooklyn. About two weeks ago Mr. H. S. Powell, who kept a liquor store at No. 43 on the same street, sold his place to two men who said they were from the West. Last evening Mr. Powell saw one of the men standing in front of the saloon, and asked him to give him a hat he had left in the store when he went away. The man seemed to be confused at the request, and made several excuses, and asked Mr. Powell to wait until to-day, saying it was Sunday, and he did not want to open the door. Mr. Powell objected to the delay, and said that, as he was on the spot, he wanted to take his hat at once, and not have to return for it. The man finally gave way and handed Mr. Powell the keys and told him to go in and get the hat himself if he wanted it. Mr. Powell went into the saloon without noticing that the man had left almost immediately after turning over the keys. Upon going inside he was surprised to see that the floor in the rear of the saloon had been torn up, and becoming alarmed, went out and called a friend, who was waiting for him on the sidewalk, to accompany him. The two then went in, and discovered that a large opening leading into the cellar had been made in the floor. Descending, he found that a large hole had been made in the partition wall of the adjoining house, No. 45, and from that house an entrance had been effected into the basement of the bank, No. 47. Pursuing their investigations still further, they found that the floor of the bank had been cut through and the safe reached. The doors of the safe gave evidences of having been worked at for some time, as they were very much chipped and battered. A large assortment of the most approved kind of burglars' tools were found scattered about the premises. Among them were a number of heavy "jimmys," sledge hammers, cold chisels, drills, files, and other articles. Five flasks of gunpowder, twenty packs of fire-crackers, and a number of tin funnels and tubes, a piece of India rubber hose about twenty-five feet long, a ball of twine, and a gag, were also left by the burglars. Mr. Powell and his friend at once informed the Police of the discovery they had made, and steps were immediately taken to secure the apprehension of the thieves. Meantime, one of the clerks of the bank went, as is his custom every Sunday evening, to see that all was safe at the bank. Upon unlocking the door he was surprised to find that he could not push it open, and he in turn informed the Police. This gentleman said that the janitor of the bank has been in the habit of going out of town every Sunday, and that it has been his duty to go there twice a day to see that all was secure. From the presence of the gag found among the things left by the burglars, it is supposed they were well acquainted with the way in which the bank was guarded on Sundays, and that it was their intention to bind and gag the clerk as soon as he should come in. It is supposed, however, that finding their efforts to break into the safe to be futile, the robbers abandoned their attempt shortly before Mr. Powell met the one whom he asked to get him his hat, and who gave him the keys of the place. The names of the burglars are known to the Police, and it is thought they will soon be captured.

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE.

ARRIVAL OF VAN VELSOR, THE ABSCONDING CLERK—HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN COLORADO.

Officer Shelly, of the Nineteenth Subprecinct, arrived at the Grand Central Depot at an early hour Saturday morning, having in custody George Van Velsor, the clerk who, in May last, stole $32,000 in greenbacks from the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and who was arrested by the Sheriff of Denver City, Colorado, about two weeks ago. A history of the crime and the details of Van Velsor's arrest were published in THE TIMES of Friday. On arriving at the depot Van Velsor was met by his mother and sister and the meeting was very affecting. The prisoner was subsequently brought to Police Head-quarters, and on being arraigned before Superintendent Walling, seemed to feel his disgraceful position most keenly. After remaining a short time at the Central Office, Van Velsor was taken to the office of the District Attorney, and from thence committed to the Tombs to await trial. No tidings of Baxter, Van Velsor's companion, have been obtained.

Van Velsor gives a graphic account of the adventures of himself and his companion, Isaac Baxter, after leaving New-York. On reaching Maryland they buried $28,000 in old newspapers, and their clothing, donned second-hand suits purchased in New-York, and traveled to Indianapolis, Quincy, Ill., Kansas City, and Southern Kansas, where they purchased a ranch for $500 and went farming. After settling down they returned to Maryland on the 8th of July and dug up the buried treasure, $2,000 of which, having been injured by the damp, they burned. After five months' illness Van Velsor divided the spoils with Baxter and the latter disappeared. Van Velsor in the middle of February left his ranch and went to Denver, Col., where he led a fast life under the name of Frank Reed, spent large sums of money, and was betrayed to a New-York Deputy Sheriff by a saloon-keeper named Scharf, after the latter had failed to extort any more money from him. He was then arrested by Sheriff Willoughby on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and that officer telegraphed the fact to New-York. The Sheriff took possession of $1,660 in gold, and a gold watch and chain and a revolver, found on Van Velsor's person, and $7,000 in greenbacks found in his trunk. Van Velsor states that the Sheriff offered to "fix" the affair and let him off before the arrival of the New-York officers, but that he refused to accept the offer, having all along expressed his willingness to surrender to the officers of the law and bear the punishment of his crime. He afterward sent Scharf to the prisoner with a paper singing over $5,000 to him, and subsequently a lawyer who offered to get him out for $1,000, both of which offers he refused. Sheriff Willoughby subsequently offered him $3,000 if he would quit Colorado, leaving the remainder of the money in his hands. This offer he also refused, and was then allowed every opportunity to escape from the Sheriff's house, where he had been removed from the jail, but declined to do so. Finally, he says, he was handed over to the New-York detectives, Shelly and Scanlan, who demanded his property from the Sheriff. That official did surrender the jewelry and clothing, but refused to give up the money, saying that Vanderbilt was rich and could bear the loss. Steps will immediately be taken to compel the Colorado Sheriff to disgorge his stealings.

THE APPROACH OF SUMMER.

THE FIRST ACTUAL SPRING DAY OF THE SEASON—BRIGHT WITH SUNSHINE AND WITH PROMISE—THE STREETS AND PARKS ALIVE WITH PLEASURE SEEKERS.

"An April burst of beauty, and a May like the Mays of old," is not an inapt description of approaching Summer-tide. The line is written by a poetess whose reputation is hardly as wide as her ability is sterling; but at all events, it is the beginning of a very pretty description of climatic changes and abundant weather uncertainties. All these things we have in New-York beyond our desires, but there is just a probability that this little text may receive some tangible illustration in a short time. It is true that we are still two days removed from April, and that this month commonly associated with balmy airs, warm rains, and pleasant Spring verdure may come in keenly and unseasonably. Our fields are not always "florid with unfading prime" after the fashion of Elysium, and the mutations in the weather chronicles astonish us not in the least. Yesterday, however, we had a genuine day of Spring, and if in the just and equitable distribution of favors and ill-fortune, a bitter and unusually prolonged Winter should be succeeded by agreeable and genial weather, it is not unreasonable to suppose that we have come round to better times. Yesterday was the first actual Spring day which we have had this season, and it was bright with sunshine and with promise. Still, it was only the mere indication of the bright days which we look forward to. The sunshine, pleasant as it was, had only the mere suggestion of its Summer warmth, but it was, at all events, the welcome herald of the May freshness and the June gladness which are yet to come. It melted the snow in the public parks and exposed once more to view the shriveled and blackened grass which by and by is to blend into the brightest green. In Central Park the effect was noticeable. The trees stood out gaunt and naked in the landscape, and the sward was discolored, but a new sensation of life seemed to pulsate through the place. The fountains are of course still idle, and it will be some time before the oars of the now unused boats will ruffle the surface of the lake, or disturb any of its "lazy lilies." The visitor who would take in the various aspects of the Park in miniature through the medium of the camera-obscura would find it very different from what it is in the full flush of Summer. No masses of foliage would obscure and shadow the life which moves through it, and, as pictured on the tablet of that ingenious scientific contrivance, it would probably be altogether more interesting. In the Summer when the trees are thick with leaves, half the life that moves through the Park is concealed, and the camera-obscura loses much of its charms, such as showing men and women of a couple of inches in stature important with concerns far beyond their altitude, and horses of the size of mice careering along roads in little chariots which have reached the dimensions of a walnut shell. The camera-obscura would have shown these things yesterday, for all the drives and avenues of the Park were filled with people intent on enjoying the first Spring day of the season. Indeed, all over the City there were the indications of renewed activity and pleasure-seeking. The ferry-boats no longer impeded by ice, made their usual trips to Staten Island and elsewhere, and the rivers were quite free for navigation. The broken ice which comes and goes with the tidal water, grows less and less, and the probabilities are that with a few more genial days of Spring, it will have altogether disappeared. Meanwhile as an unusually severe Winter takes its tardy leave as though loath to part, trade revives, and goes hand in hand with the promise of the season. The hotels are at present filled with visitors from the country districts bent on Spring purchases, and with returning suggestions of more pleasant days, a new energy prevails.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The thirtieth annual report of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, on the "Women's Prison Association," which has just been issued, gives an account of the new building purchased in 1874. For the last fourteen years the home had occupied small and inadequate quarters on Tenth avenue, but last Spring a larger and more suitable building, located on Second avenue was purchased, to which the home was removed in July. On the second floor of the new building are two well-ventilated rooms, where sewing in all its branches is carried on, the basement being devoted to laundry work, and other kinds of household labor. These branches of labor are performed by all the inmates during the month of probation, at the expiration of which time they are either provided with situations, or sent out to work by the day or week, and what they then earn belongs exclusively to them, with the exception of a small sum for boarding and washing. There were received during the year 1874, 315 inmates, of whom 230 were sent out to service, 56 to friends, hospital, or to provide for themselves, 18 left without permission, and 26 discharged, leaving a total number remaining in the institution of 34. The receipts from various sources during the past year amounted to $8,847, and the expenditures to $8,833, leaving a balance of $14. The association offers a shelter to women discharged from prison, provides for them healthful and practical methods of employment and instruction combined, and thus enables them to get an honest living.

A HALF-CENTURY JUBILEE.

The half-century jubilee of the American Tract Society was held last evening in the First Baptist Church, Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue, Rev. Dr. Prime, presiding. Rev. Dr. Hutton read the 67th Psalm, and Dr. Prime reviewed briefly the fifty years of the society's work. The Secretary, in a long statement, gave the following statistics: At the beginning of its present year the society had issued 507,489,911 copies of publications, of which about one-fourth were periodicals and 27,732,826 were volumes. The present average daily issue is about 54,000—20,000 tracts and 30,000 periodicals—including 4,000 volumes. Its issues cover a large variety of subjects, doctrinal and practical, and embrace 9,357 distinct publications, of which 1,693 are volumes. Nearly half of these are for the society's use at the foreign-mission stations. It thus issues the common salvation in 143 languages and dialects. It conducts six periodicals, two weeklies, and four monthlies. Then the total cash receipts the first year were $10,158 78, while last year they were $552,391 30. The total benevolent receipts were $6,925 56; last year the donations and legacies were $148,801 10. Since 1825 the total receipts from sales have been $8,569,070, and from donations and legacies, $4,189,567 25. The business of the society is self-sustaining. Donations are needed only for the benevolent work.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., and Rev. Dr. Hall made addresses fitting the occasion for which they had assembled.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER.

Shortly before midnight, while Mrs. Frank Grey, of No. 186 Allen street, was passing through Houston street, near Broadway, she was attacked by James Murphy, aged sixteen, who seized a gold watch chain which was fastened to the bosom of her dress by a breastpin, and with great violence tore it from its fastening. The ring by which a gold watch was attached to the chain gave way, and the watch remained in Mrs. Grey's pocket. The thief made off with the chain and was pursued and arrested by Patrolman Rowley, of the Eighth Precinct. The chain, with a locket and breastpin attached, valued in all at $125, was found in his possession, together with a piece of hard wood with leathern thongs, evidently intended for a gag. The prisoner was locked up at the Prince street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day.

A MAN'S NOSE CUT OFF IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning Officer Closs found a laboring man named John Robelitz in the hall of the house corner of Bay and Sheffield streets, Brooklyn, suffering from wounds in his face and neck. He was insensible when found by the officer, and was bleeding profusely from twelve or fifteen gashes inflicted with a pocket-knife. A portion of his nose was completely severed from his face, and three or four other wounds of a serious character were discovered. He was brought to New-Lots Police Station, where Dr. Beckert attended him and ordered his removal to the City Hospital. Efforts were then made by the Police to procure the arrest of his assailant, and yesterday afternoon Officer Newman took Herman Schroeder into custody at his residence, corner of New-Jersey and Bay avenues, having his clothes covered with blood. He confessed to having committed the assault, and showed the knife with which he cut and stabbed Robelitz. It appears that the men got into an argument about the merits of their respective countries, out of which a quarrel arose between them. Robelitz was in the employment of Mr. Samuel Rapeljee, at New-Lots. Since being removed to the hospital he has been progressing favorably. Schroeder was held to wait examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George P. Buell, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. William Prince, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Olaf Steuersen, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Miss Neilson, the actress, and Henry G. Parker, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in New-England, and thence westward over the lake region and the North-west. Rain prevails in the Southern States. The barometer has risen on the East and Middle Atlantic coast, with lower temperature. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the lake region, with slight changes in temperature. The Mississippi River has risen at Keokuk, St. Louis, and Memphis. The Missouri has risen at Leavenworth. The Ohio has fallen at Cincinnati and risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England increasing cloudiness and continued cold weather, followed by snow and rain, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds veering to southerly, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer, probably followed by rain in the Missouri Valley.

The lower Mississippi River will rise slowly; the Ohio will fall at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A COTTON WAREHOUSE PARTIALLY DESTROYED—LOSS, $13,000.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 46 West street, owned by George W. Connell, and occupied by him as a cotton warehouse. An alarm brought the firemen to the scene, but notwithstanding their prompt arrival and well-directed movements the flames spread rapidly among the cotton bales with which the building was filled, and extended all through the structure from the first floor to the roof, but were fortunately confined to the building in which they had originated. There were upward of 500 bales of cotton on the premises, and all are more or less damaged. The principal losers are Woodward & Stillman, Walter & Krohn, and A. T. Bruce & Co., who owned the greater part of the cotton, and the aggregate loss is estimated at $10,000, which is doubtless fully covered by insurance. The damage to the building will not exceed $3,000. Mr. Connell has an insurance of $9,000, which is partly on building and partly on some of the goods stored. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among some of the bales of cotton taken into the store on Saturday. Fire Marshal Sheldon has the matter under investigation.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story brick building Nos. 21 and 23 Platt street, running through to Nos. 20 and 22 Gold street, occupied by George W. Averill as a printing establishment. Damage to stock, machinery, &c., $8,000; insured for $60,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 97 Greene street, occupied by Charles Hentz as a restaurant; damage, $500. The upper portion of the building is occupied by Victor Bally, feather manufacturer; damage $900. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

At 1 o'clock, this morning, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 140 Fulton street, occupied as a restaurant by Rudolph Oesner. Damage, $150.

WHEN THE MUCOUS SURFACES OF THE Bronchia are sore or inflamed, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.—*Advertisement.*

"BLUSHING," ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE.—How very embarrassing and annoying to "crimson" in every feature at the slightest criticism. How can we overcome it? See ANNUAL OF PHYSIOGNOMY for 1875. Sent first post for 25 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

Query. What Will Cure my Cough?—DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

DIED.

BEEBE.—On Friday evening, March 26, Mrs. JESSIE CASEY BEEBE, in the 56th year of her age.
Funeral services at 2 P. M. Tuesday, 30th, at her late residence, No. 25 Grace court, Brooklyn Heights.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 28, 1875, after a short illness, JOHN L. BROWN, in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 802 Lexington av., on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock.

BODINE.—On Saturday, March 27, CAROLINE CHESTERMAN BODINE, eldest daughter of Mordaunt and Carrie C. Bodine, in the 11th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURGOYNE.—On Sunday, March 28, 1875, of scarlet fever, THEODORE BENTON, only son of Theodore and Caroline M. Burgoyne, aged 9 years and 4 months.
Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DODGE.—On Friday evening, March 26, of diphtheritic croup, MORRIS JESUP DODGE, youngest child of Sarah H. and William E. Dodge, Jr., aged 7 years and 5 months.

FLAMMER.—On March 25, of membranous croup, HENRIETTA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles A. and Margaret Flammer, aged 2 years and 22 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 448 West 51st st., Monday, March 29, at 1 P. M.

HALLGARTEN.—On Sunday, March 28, of pneumonia, after a very short illness, LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, in his 70th year.
The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning next, March 31, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 West 10th st.

HETFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 28, of diphtheria, EDITH, aged 3 years and 7 months, only daughter of Carmon R. and Elizabeth A. Hetfield.
Funeral services at their residence, No. 68 Pineapple st., on Tuesday evening, March 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Remains to be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

INMAN.—On Sunday, 28th inst., in the 4th year of his age, JAMES COFFIN, eldest son of John H. and Margaret C. Inman.
The funeral will take place at the residence of the family, No. 20 West 56th st., Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KELLOGG.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, March 27, HENRY PARTRIDGE KELLOGG.
The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, March 30, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACDOUGAL.—On Friday evening, March 26, PHEBE MACDOUGAL, aged 88 years.
Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Catharine J. Starr, No. 101 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At his residence in this City, on March 25, JACOB H. MILLER, eldest son of the late Jacob Miller, in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 130 East 78th st., on Monday, March 29, at 11 A. M.

McKIE.—On Saturday, March 27, THOMAS McKIE, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 37th st., on Wednesday, March 31, at 2 P. M.

RAMAGE.—On Sunday morning, March 28, of paralysis, ELIZA M. RAMAGE.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Daniel Fanshaw, 3d av., between 90th and 91st sts., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—March 27, Miss HANNAH IVERS SMITH, aged 86 years and 2 months.
Funeral services to be held at the Presbyterian Home, 73d st., east of Madison av., on Monday, 29th, at 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, March 27, AARON Q. THOMPSON, in the 62d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,108 Elizabeth av., Tuesday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Thursday, March 25, after a short illness, JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, of this City, Outdoor Surveyor of the Port of New-York, in the 84th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERRIER.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. B. Whiting, No. 39 East 33d st., VALENTINA M., aged 26 years and 6 months, daughter of the late Florencio A. Verrier, of Havana, Cuba.

VALENTINE.—On March 26, 1875, JOHN J. VALENTINE, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 105 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment.
HYATT LODGE, No. 205, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge-room, No. 89 Broadway, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN J. VALENTINE.
CHARLES W. HUBBELL, Master.
C. F. LAMY, Secretary.

VAN NEST.—Thursday evening, 25th inst., J. JANEWAY VAN NEST, in the 41st year of his age, eldest son of John Van Nest, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church corner Lafayette place and 4th st. on Monday, 29th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WILKIE.—On Thursday, March 25, JOHN WILKIE, in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 212 East 14th st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

WESCOTT.—On Sunday morning, March 28, of diphtheria, JAMES BAKER, eldest son of William P. and Sarah P. Wescott, aged 14 years.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, corner Summit and Fairmount avs., Bergen, Jersey City, on Monday, 29th inst., at 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. | A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, March 29, handsome household furniture at the private residence, No. 211 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the fine furniture in said house. On TUESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, any quantity of velvet and brussels carpets, fine parlor, basement, and dining-room furniture, &c.

A rare suit of furniture, imported from Paris at a cost of $3,000, a real work of art, most elaborately carved in rosewood, covered in rich brocade satin, now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction on TUSDAY, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

THIRTY YEARS' GATHERINGS OF A WELL-KNOWN BOOK COLLECTOR.—Private Library, comprising a large assortment of works in every department of literature, early printed books, scarce American and local histories, rare tracts; also, a large collection of autograph letters, rare engravings and prints, the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms; to be sold by auction on Monday, March 29, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS INDIGESTION.—It makes the blood thin, weakens the muscles, and even clouds the intellect. It may, however, be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ BY Henry Tissington—Union Square Theatre—with elegant lithograph likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and embellished with scenes from the play. Pronounced by all—the gem of the season. Price, 75 cents. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, March 27, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a three-story and basement brick house with lot, 20 by 96, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 163.2 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $8,500, to Francis Blessing. The sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of property on Fourth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-second street, was adjourned to April 8.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the choice lots of real estate offered during the past week, from the different auction stands, and a large attendance each day at the Exchange, the sales effected have been few in number and of no special importance, the most valuable property being withdrawn from the market for the want of adequate bids. Investors have stood calmly by and seen improved real estate offered at upset figures, far below cost, and have yet declined to bid, thus effectually putting a damper upon business, and preventing any activity that might ensue upon competition. It is a question how long this period of dullness and inactivity is to continue. It does not arise from any want of confidence in the present or future value of New-York realty, but more from the fact that owing to the suspension of the public improvements on the part of the civil authorities, speculation in property has been for the time being checked. Let the contemplated improvements, many of which have already been paid for in assessments, be carried through, and a scheme for rapid transit honestly inaugurated, then real estate will once more be sought for as the safest investment, and we shall again see an active prosperous market.

The total value of city property sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 27, amounts to $354,935 as against $272,953 the figures for the previous week.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract for J. B. Lockwood the house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 3 West Fifty-sixth street, for $60,000, cash; also reports the sale of the house, 25 by 80, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 41 West Forty-sixth street, for $65,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following sales are announced by the auctioneers respectively named:

To-day, (Monday,) March 29.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22.9 by 65.11 by 8 by 59.3, No. 17 Cherry street, north side, between Franklin square and Gotham Court. Also, similar sale, same referee, of the house, with lot 24.8 by 95.9 by 25.1 by 95.6, No. 62 Charles street, 74.11 feet west of Fourth street. Also, similar sale, George S. Wilkes, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, (rear irregular, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots together in size 47.6 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 102.3 feet west of Third avenue; also, one house, with lot 16.1 by 102.2 by 50.2 by 6 by 52 by 15.7, on East Eighty third street, south side, 149.9 feet west of Third avenue, adjoining above, and one house with lot 15.6 by 62.2, on Lexington avenue, east side, 64 2 feet north of Eighty-third street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26 by 75, with improvements, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-sixth street.

Tuesday, March 30.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, to close estate of Henry R. Remsen, deceased, of the following valuable City real estate: One plot of land, 50.8 by 71 by 51 by 72, known as Nos. 11, 13, and 15 East Broadway, and Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Catharine street, located on the south-west corner of the streets named. (On the property is a three-story brick building, known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and a three-story brick house with store fronting on Catharine street. The buildings are not sold with the plot, the plot being leased to May 1, 1879, at a ground rent of $1,300 per annum. The buildings can then be bought on arbitration or the ground released.) One two-story and attic brick house, with lot 20.8 by 56.9, No. 588 Water street, north side, 92 10 feet west of Montgomery street; one three-story brick house, with lot 20.7 by 56.10, No. 584 Water street, next lot but one adjoining above; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Monroe street, north side, 186 feet west of Pike street; one two-story and basement brick-front house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, (rear irregular,) No. 86 Monroe street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Pike street; two two-story and attic brick houses, with lots each 25 by 84.7, Nos. 24 and 26 Rutgers street, west side, 50 feet south of Henry street; one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 27.4 by 99.11, No. 126 Henry street, south side, 251.5 feet west of Rutgers street; one lot, 20.2 by 112.8, known as No. 164 Cherry street and Nos. 77, 75, 73, and 71 Market street, north-west corner of streets named, leased to May 1, 1878, at the rate of $650 per annum, (buildings not sold with lot,) and premises No. 37 East Twelfth street, north side, 293.8 feet west of Broadway, embracing a lot 28 by 92.8 by 29.1 by 84.7, with a four-story English-basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in rear. Also public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 40, with lot 61 feet deep, No. 26 Third street, south side, between the Bowery and Second avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick house, with lot 20 by 49.4, No. 24 East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 80 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.1 by 75, on Second avenue, west side, 80.4 feet south of Forty-third street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, 16.8 by 60, with lot 93.11 feet deep, No. 54 West Ninth street, south side, 185.11 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20.10 by 46, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 232 East Fiftieth street, south side, east of Third avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 90, on Fourth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 265 West Twenty-second street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of Mrs. Anna M. Smith, deceased, of a desirable country residence, located at Bayonne, Bergen Point, N. J., and situated on the Kill von Kull, embracing a large plot of ground lying on both sides of First street, east of Avenue V, with a three-story villa house, 36 by 38, (extension 18 by 20,) thereon. Plot on First street, north side, 62 by 280 by 61 by 272. Plot on First street, south side, 59 by about 37.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale to close an estate, of the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 28 by 92, No. 127 East Sixteenth street, north side, 108.4 feet east of Irving place. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two full lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, and two full lots in rear on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 109 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Orville G. Bennett, partition sale to close a partnership interest, of desirable improved property, as follows: Two four-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 55, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 318 and 320 West Fifty-eighth street, south side, west of Eighth avenue; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 19.4 by 50, with lot 88 feet deep, No. 476 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, east of Tenth avenue; one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 18 by 45, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 66 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, east of Madison avenue, and one similar house and lot, No. 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 46.8 by 98.9, with improvements, on East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 90 feet east of Third avenue.

Wednesday, March 31.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Langdon, Esq., Referee, of one four-story, Mansard roof, iron-front building, with plot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall."

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one five-story and basement brick double tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the brick store, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about sixty feet north of Fletcher street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.8 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, 225.5 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 18.9 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick-front and frame-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, 150 feet south of Hester street. Also, public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, of a three years' lease, twenty-seven piers and bulkheads, located on the East River, and thirty-two piers and bulkheads situated on the North River. This is a very important auction, and one that should attract the attention of those engaged or interested in shipping matters. Bills containing lists of piers, &c., to be sold, can be obtained at the department, or at the auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

Thursday, April 1.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Executor's sale of one two-story and basement frame-house, 50 by 25, with four full lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and two lots, together, forming a plot in size 55.1 by 44.5 by 50 by 66, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, at its junction with Manhattan street, between the Grand Boulevard and Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 133 feet east of Lexington avenue.

Friday, April 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, to close joint interest of the following choice property: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 30 by 66, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 18 East Fortieth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; four lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street; four lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; and one lot, 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 160 feet west of Fifth avenue, in rear of above. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large brick dwelling house 50 feet square, and a stable thereon.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 17.1 feet north of Forty-second street. Also similar sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with buildings, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 80, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22 by 80, on Rivington street, north-east corner of Ludlow street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, comprising a lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, with a three-story and attic brick front house upon the front thereof and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one lot 24.9 by 100, with improvements, on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street; also, similar sale, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, of one lot 23x 75.5, (rear line twenty-five feet,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

Saturday, April 3.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 feet front, on the old Boston Road, west side, adjoining lot of John Balcom, deceased, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 27th st., n. s., 163.2 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20x96	$8,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 26.

Gouverneur st., n. s., 300.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 50x116.11, Morrisania; J. F. W. Guther to L. Reinig	$3,350
29th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; A. F. Kirchels, Referee, to Elizabeth Cushing	13,900
41st st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x98.9, except strip off e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 41st st., 4x 24.8; W. Billberger to Karoline, wife of L. Maier	23,500
57th st., n. s., 139.9 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x 100.4; Mary, wife of H. Blesson, to R. S. Treacy	15,000
62d st., n. s., 77.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.6x65.2; W. Dickson to Almira E., wife of H. Dix	17,000
122d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to J. J. Speer	15,000
Same property; J. J. Speer to Susan Westervelt	15,000
128th st., s. s., 292.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 18 9x99.11; N. Henry to W. Sollmann	10,000
149th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x 100, Morrisania; M. Brien to P. O'Brien	2,000
Railroad av., e. s., 290.5 ft. s. of 8th st., 25x150, Morrisania; E. M. Wight, Referee, to J. S. Lyon	960
Willis av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 146th st., 75x106, North New-York; T. Rae to A. J. Bossert	8,100
2d av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 52d st., 20x71; Anne M., wife P. Bayer, to Louise Frank	18,000
7th av., w. s., 39.3 ft. s. of 28th st., 19.5x56.6; W. Sollmann to N. Henry	18,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 149; five years, per year	$5,000
Maiden Lane, No. 29, one story and basement, five years, per year	6,000
59th st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of 5th av., 41x100.5; eighteen years, per year; Trustees of Columbia College to M. E. Greene	390

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
NO. 15 EAST 48TH ST., ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM 5TH AV.

First-class neighborhood in every respect, convenient and easy of access by cars and stages, on MADISON and 5TH AVS. This mansion is SUPERBLY FINISHED in CABINET, and all other work is first-class; three rooms deep, with an EXQUISITE DINING-ROOM on the Drawing-room floor; with MIRRORS, BOOK CASES, HAT STAND, CORNICES, BOUFFES, ICE-BOX, CEDAR CHESTS, &c., finished in the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED ARTISTIC STYLES SELDOM INTRODUCED INTO THIS COUNTRY. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class residence will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere, as it will guide them in COMPARING OTHER HOUSES.

The builder of this property, MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., is well known for over a quarter of a century as one of the very best, most careful, and thorough builders in the City of New-York; parties examining this house cannot but ADMIRE the CARE, NEATNESS, and in how THOROUGH A MANNER this work is COMPLETED, which CARRIES OUT and fully SUSTAINS the SKILL and ABILITY of its BUILDER, both in the WORKMANSHIP on the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR—he having an extensive factory, with dry-rooms and machinery complete in all its appointments, for producing the VERY BEST WORK, of all kinds for BUILDING PURPOSES. I take pleasure in introducing to our wealthy citizens this COMPLETELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED HOUSE, at a PRICE SO LOW that I feel sure it is, considering the value of the lot, and actual cash cost to build the house, the best, most desirable, and REASONABLY-PRICED RESIDENCE now to be purchased in this City. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

FOR SALE—BELOW 23D ST., WEST OF AND close to 5th av., a three-story house, 25 feet wide, for less than $24,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.: a very handsome four-story brown-stone house, built by the owner for his own use; contains all improvements, cabinet trimmed, mirrors, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. SCHOONMAKER on the premises, No. 109 East 57th st.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood; on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars; on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

WEST 52D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—TWO magnificently finished, planned, and built full-size four-story high-stoop dwellings; one with, one without, extension; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

$10,500—$4,000 CASH.—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, West 26th st., near 9th av.; thirteen rooms; marble mantels throughout. W. W. MONTAGUE, 21st st. and 8th av.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonus on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

BEEKMAN HILL.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 408 East 51st st., in perfect order; price $10,500; only $4,000 cash.
FRANCIS EVERDELL, No. 452 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av., 22x119; in good order; terms easy. Can be seen from 11 to 4.

$13,500 (NO TRADE) WILL BUY A three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, in perfect order, in 129th st., near 6th av.; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

ANDREW JACKSON CLUB-HOUSE, LEXington av., corner of 30th st., 22x100, for sale or to rent; suitable for any public use. Owner,
THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—No. 85 PENN ST., TWO-STORY HIGH basement sub-cellar, brick-house, 20x40x100; ten rooms, all improvements, $6,500; cash, $2,400. A two-story attic extension house at Far Rockaway, Long Island; eleven rooms; $2,300; cash, $1,050; only ten minutes walk to Atlantic Ocean, Bay, and two depots. G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH OR WITHout furniture, on Jersey City Heights, a fine commodious residence, with one and a half acres of ground, well shaded with ornamental trees, being but fifteen minutes, by horse car, from Hoboken Ferry. Terms easy. Address Box No. 1,060 Post Office, or apply at No. 107 Wall st., second floor.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County.—Dwelling house and barn with about one acre of ground in the village of Hyde Park; the house contains thirteen rooms, and the grounds are laid out with garden and choice fruit trees; fine well of water on the premises; price $6,000. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-CLASS WELL-stocked farm, not more than three hours from the City, worth from $35,000 to $45,000, free and clear, a valuable avenue leasehold property, paying $8,000 per annum, net; price, $80,000. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.
J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, TO close a trust. Small amount of cash; balance on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Save your rent, which will buy this property. Building, 100 feet front, two stories, with brick engine-room adjoining; 25-horse engine, 40-horse boiler, in perfect order. Also, building, detached, 20x60; Rogers' planer, which tongues and grooves; sheds and stable. Lot 150x100, with freight depot in front of premises, immediately on line of Flushing and Central Long Island Railroads at West Flushing, five miles from this City, and a short distance from dock on Flushing Bay. Immediate possession if desired. Good roads lead to ferries running to Astoria and Harlem, 34th st. and Chambers st., so that goods can readily be delivered to any part of New-York City. Right in the centre of a thriving village, this property will increase in value quite rapidly. Liberal terms to desirable party. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at E. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS, situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN GREENS FARMS, TOWN OF WESTport, Conn., near Long Island Sound, and within a few minutes' walk of Railroad Station and Post Office, a farm of thirteen acres of good land, with house and other buildings thereon; also a variety of excellent fruit; near to church, schools, &c.; a fine trout stream on the premises. For further information, apply on the premises, or address JOHN ELLWOOD, Southport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM PARK LOTS; PAYMENT can be made in installments; buildings erected on deposit of twenty-five per cent. of estimated cost.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

ORANGE, N.J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF HENRY R. REMSEN, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
ON EAST BROADWAY, WATER, MONROE, RUTGERS, HENRY, CHERRY, MARKET, AND EAST 12TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST BROADWAY.—The three lots, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 East Broadway, and Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine st., being the south-west corner of East Broadway and Catharine st., ground occupied by the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Also, lot No. 18 Catharine st.

WATER STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 584 and 586 Water st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts.

MONROE STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 67 and 86 Monroe st., near Pike st.

HENRY STREET.—House and lot No. 126 Henry st., between Rutgers and Pike sts.

RUTGERS STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 24 and 26 Rutgers st., between Henry and Madison sts.

CHERRY STREET.—The lot No. 164 Cherry st., north-west corner of Market st.

EAST TWELFTH STREET—The house, brick stable, and lot No. 37 East 12th st., between Broadway and University place.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
Book-maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GUELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY TRUSTEES
AT AUCTION.
About 75 Acres of LAND on the HUDSON RIVER,
AT SCARBOROUGH,
the next station south of SING SING.

This valuable estate will be divided into fifteen or twenty plots, many of them comprising some of the finest BUILDING SITES FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them also includes a wharf. The views from several of the plots are unrivaled. This property is directly opposite the railroad depot

AT SCARBOROUGH,
and between the HUDSON RIVER and BROADWAY.

Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Knox & Mason, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 7 Pine st.; or Mr. Geo. W. Cartwright, Civil Engineer, at Sing Sing; the latter named will point out the boundaries and subdivisions of the several plots.

The sale will take place in the latter part of MAY, 1875, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMELY NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 30x 98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875. }

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—SUPERIOR COURT—IN PARTITION.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 24 EAST 24TH ST.,
To be sold at auction
On TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
J. S. BOSWORTH, Referee.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 26 3D ST.
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Lot 20 by 61 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, New-York, the superior three-story and basement house No. 163 East 90th st., with two lots adjoining laid out in garden, between 3d and Lexington avs.; 90th st. is the entrance to the Central Park; house contains all modern improvements. Maps and particulars at office, No. 35 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BAYONNE, N. J.—TUESDAY, March 30, at Sales-room, New-York, the valuable estate of the late Mrs. Anna M. Smith, between lands of Gov. Dix and Garret T. Winant, on Kill von Kull. Wm. Smith, Executor.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOOR, SHOW window, south-west corner of 11th st. and University place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12TH st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at a great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, THE BUILDing No. 290 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; store and dwelling part conveniently divided. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 586 7th av. All modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO CROCKERY, CUTlery, or bed linen; to a private family, No. 150 West 16th st. Inquire at No. 230 7th av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 62 West 9th st.; all improvements. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th av.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply on the premises, No. 326 East 79th st.

LONG BRANCH—TO LET.—SWISS COTTAGE delightfully situated, elegantly furnished; rent moderate. Address S. S., No. 170 William st.

HOUSES BETWEEN 2D AND 6TH AVS., 1st and 23d sts.; rents $1,000 to $3,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

959 5th av., Facing Central Park.

Elegantly planned, built, and finished new medium-size dwelling, with stable adjoining in rear, TO LEASE LOW. Seen any day without permit. N. B.—The 4th av. rapid transit from 42d st. to this

5TH AV. DWELLING AT 84TH ST.

Will Run up this Summer in Five Minutes.

Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or
No. 33 East 17th st.,
Union square.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
OF NEW ROCHELLE,
TO LET, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

This well known and favorite Summer resort contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ROOMS, is in good order, and cannot be surpassed as a Summer resort for the Beauty of the Scenery, the convenience of going to and from the City, and the Completeness of its Surroundings. TWO LARGE STABLES, in which over fifty horses can be accommodated, are on the premises. The Grounds contain Twenty Acres of Land, a part of which is a BEAUTIFUL GROVE.

For Fishing, Sailing, Boating, and Bathing, this hotel offers facilities which cannot be surpassed. IT IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE OF ALL THE SUMMER RESORTS AROUND NEW YORK.

Two railroads, the New-Haven and the Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven, are but a few minutes distant, and those who wish can take the Harlem boats, which connect with the trains, and reach

Fulton Ferry in an Hour from the Hotel.

Any energetic party connected with a good New-York City hotel can find in the NEPTUNE HOUSE a hotel just suited to the wants of his family boarders for a Summer resort.

For particulars apply to
ALVIN HIGGINS, No. 2 Nassau St.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS:

The four-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 44 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

The four-story English basement house, between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, No. 51 West 12th st.

The three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, No. 240 West 12th street.

The three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, in perfect order, No. 146 Macdougal st., (possession can be had immediately.)

The four-story high-stoop brick house, containing twenty-three rooms, with all improvements, No. 418 West 18th st., (cheap.)

The very desirable small house, No. 236 West 17th st., containing twelve rooms, with all improvements.

And others.
Apply to A. SOUBIROUS,
(Successor to F. Blanchet,)
No. 294 6th av.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing five bedrooms, reception-room, parlor, billiard-room, conservatory, fountain, &c., with six additional rooms in the attic; stabling for five horses; plenty of fruit, shade, and eighteen acres in lawn grass; everything complete, at the nominal rent of $2,400 per year, as the owner leaves for Europe in May; the above place is within easy access of Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers depots on the Hudson River Railroad. Address, E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—A commodious dwelling, with complete and ample outbuildings, garden, lawn, and about two or three acres of ground. Located on a broad street in the centre of the city, five to ten minutes from depot. House about 40x50, with all modern improvements, drawing-room, library, and dining-room on parlor floor, ten to twelve sleeping rooms. Rent, $1,560 for the season, (May to November,) or $2,000 per annum.
Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM THE 1ST OF April or May, for four or five months, a small house, nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit, &c.; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and ten minutes' walk from the depot; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET.
House No. 35 Lafayette square.
House No. 483 West 22d st.
House No. 30 West 4th st.
House No. 4 Depaw row.
House No. 115 Bleecker st.
House No. 117 Bleecker st.
Inquire of A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT, FURNISHED.—The residence formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land under fine cultivation, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c. House has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-York Bay and surrounding country.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TAKING A house for $1,000 for his family consisting of four, would like to meet with a small family of refinement to occupy one-half the house, and divide the rent. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN 8TH AV. CORNER TO LEASE.—WEST side, 27th st.; would lease for a term of years to a good, responsible party; alterations made by owner or lessee, as per agreement.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART of three-story high-stoop house No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL TO LET.—THIS favorite family hotel, situated on Union square, will be rented at a moderate rent. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Broadway; good location; large yard; twenty rooms; fine order; very desirable for boarders. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS AND DWELLING PURposes, the elegant floors on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 14th st., recently altered; first floor will be divided to suit applicant for light business; also the first floor of No. 291 6th av.; other floors on 6th av.
Apply to A. SOUBIROUS,
Successor to F. Blanchet,
No. 294 6th av.

BANKING ROOM TO LET IN THE FIRST-class building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place, one of the finest in the City; newly fitted up with all the modern improvements; Terms very easy.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET—STORE NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT TO CORner Laurens. Inquire F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, No. 525 Broadway, also No. 373 Washington, near Beach, for storage. Inquire WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET.—NINE THOUSAND (9,000) SQUARE FEET of steam-heated room, with steam power; will be let as a whole or divided; in buildings Nos. 323 Pearl and 80 Cliff sts. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 323 Pearl st., adjoining Harper Bros.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, in whole, the four-story brick buildings, Nos. 50 and 123 Crosby st. and 79 Grand st. Terms reasonable. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, (successor to F. Blanchet,) No. 294 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NORTH-west corner of 8th st. and Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor Place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOFTS, WITH UNFAILing steam power, in new buildings Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR office at No. 82 Wall st.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 103 EAST 9TH ST., one door from 4th av. and near Broadway, suitable for any light manufacturing business.

OFFICES TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; central location. Address, stating rent and location, J. E. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO make an arrangement with a family going to Europe this season, to take charge of their house for them during their absence; best of reference given. Address SANFORD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, and useful men.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) employers will find a large number of very superior servants, Protestants and Catholics, male and female, City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—Parties wanting help and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, those lately landed.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl; has first-class City reference, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is quick and neat with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a small private family; has the best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 111 West 13th st., in the rear, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c., SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two competent and respectable girls, (Protestants,) one as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, the other as seamstress and to assist in chamber work. Call at No. 321 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young woman, (or light house-work, sewing, &c.;) for City or country, any distance; for small wages; has good reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A capable young woman; is good fine washer and ironer; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and washing or sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant English chambermaid and plain seamstress; or will wait on a lady or tavern. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and washing; has two years' good City reference. Call at 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE woman; willing to assist with washing or sewing; good reference. Apply Monday, at No. 526 5th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good, neat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook, or can take a place as laundress; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a thorough cook; meats, soups, fish, fowls, pastries, &c.; can get up nice side dishes, good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, very neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, as good family cook; makes good soups, desserts, roasts, &c.; also, an excellent laundress, a good bread baker, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with some of the first-class families in the City; best City references. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; makes superior bread and biscuit, also pastry; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City references. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable Presbyterian women, together; one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other chamber-work and waiting; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 329 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN (with one child) to cook, wash, and iron, or would do the work for a small private family; has good City references. Address C. A., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WOULD ASSIST WITH the washing; best City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 343 West 37th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Apply at No. 411 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, with the best of City references; is equal to a chef in artistic cookery. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, IN CITY OR country; is a good baker of bread, &c.; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, either in City or country; has good City references. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND coarse washing; best references from her employer. Apply at No. 17 Greenwich av.; ring one bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SUPERIOR CUTTER AND thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer by the day; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; has all the latest Paris fashions. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 268, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD fitter and trimmer, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address No. 448 7th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; City or country; can cut and fit. Call on Monday at No. 117 West 11th st., basement.

GOOD SERVANTS
Can be obtained at all times
At CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; city or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY English girl in a good family to do the general work; is a good plain cook and laundress, and likes children; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS American girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will make herself useful wherever her services are required; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing and dress hair; is a dressmaker; good operator; good City reference. Address M. M. D., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; is also a first-rate seamstress, and can furnish first-class references. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau de Placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A highly-respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing, and a thorough seamstress and operator; has the best of City references from last place, where she has lived thirteen years. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable references; will assist with chamber-work if required. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY RELIABLE WOMAN, who is a first-class family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; will go in the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS; wishes a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of fineries, fluting, puffing, polishing; has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A young woman as laundress, or would be willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; does all kinds of ladies' finery; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE French girl, speaking German and English; would like to go to Europe with a family for her passage; can act as lady's maid, nurse, or companion; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37th st., has removed to No. 424 6th av., near 26th st. Select servants, all nationalities; City and country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; would like a place to take care of one or two children and do sewing; also chamber-work, if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 311 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; best reference from first-class physicians and ladies. Call at or address No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN as maid; has no objection to a growing child; can be highly recommended. Address for two days M. J., West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSE.—A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE WANTS A couple of engagements; well recommended; terms reasonable. Call at 76 West 36th st., corner of 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INFANT'S nurse; understands taking care of a baby from birth; five years' reference. Call at 112 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH girl, with good City reference; is a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits under wear; is smart and active, neat and willing; kind and good-natured with children. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady; the best of references. Apply at No. 124 West 33d st., back room, first floor.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or parlor-maid; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, C. Jacquin's French Bureau.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do at her house; best City reference. Apply at No. 203 East 22d st., near 3d av.

MALES

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO HAS other employment, wishes to take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best City references. Call or address J. Gamble, 638 Broadway.

A STENOGRAPHER (WRITES 175 WORDS per minute) desires employment for day or evening; understands book-keeping. Address STENOGRAPHER, Post Office Box No. 5,716, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER—FROM JULY 1: CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUTLER AND VALET.—BY A COMPETENT Englishman; no objections to the country; English and American references. Call or address J. E., No. 25 1st place, South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BUTTER AND Poultry.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-four years; two children; man can care and drive horses, do out-door work, flower and vegetable gardening, repair and carry out roads and walks, mow lawns; and wife can make nice butter, look after poultry, &c.; wishes rooms to live in; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of very fine horses and carriages; long experience; would be generally useful; has the best of testimonials; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks. Address M. W., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, and is clean, neat, willing and obliging, strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Call on or address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference; City or country. Address S., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses and carriages in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty, and careful driving during the last fourteen years. Call on or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE AS COACHMAN AND vegetable gardener, with two years' reference from his last place; is accustomed to horses, carriages, and gardening; speaks English; single, sober, trustworthy. Call at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LARGE experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; is willing and obliging. Address L. or Coachman, No. 628 Broadway, carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN OR Farmer.—By a Swede, with some experience; strong, willing, industrious, and willing to work; speaks good English; is single, sober, and of good manner. Can be seen at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRIVER; understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate; first-class City references from last employer; no objection to country. Call on or address D. C., No. 33 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman with a gentleman in the country; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; three years' reference. Address M., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Married, no family; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is married, sober and honest; no incumbrance; has the best of City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 219 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, NO family, as coachman and useful man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good plain gardener. Address Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference from first-class families. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE man who thoroughly understands his business; is trustworthy and willing; best City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the business; five years' best City references. Call on or address J. F., No. 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; has ten years' reference from his present employer; will be disengaged April 1. Can be seen at No. 2 West 18th st. T. M. G.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN who is well recommended; has lived eight years in his last place. Can be seen at William Drennen's stable, corner of 36th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; can furnish the very best of references. Call on or address Mr. Britton, Brewster & Co.'s, 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED PROTestant as coachman, gardener, or farmer; understands his business; good references. Call at No. 133 Elizabeth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a first-class man. Call or address for two days, T. M., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

FARM WORK, &c.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTable man, aged twenty-three years, who can do all kinds of farm work and plow with oxen or horses; is also a good miller; can do plain gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FOOTMAN, WAITER, &c.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years; speaks good English; has acted as footman and waiter both in this country and in Sweden; can also do gardening, mow lawns, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—SEAMstress, &c.—By a sober, industrious man and wife, aged thirty-four years; one child three years old; man is an experienced gardener, all parts; can also care and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife is a good seamstress and laundress; would live in cottage; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal married man; understands gardening and farming in all its branches; twelve years' experience in greenhouse and graperies; first-class fruit and vegetable grower; well recommended for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; is experienced in gardening in all branches, including greenhouse, grapery, fruits, lawns; also kitchen gardens; has good knowledge of making improvements, roads, &c., on a gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Address Florist, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—(APRIL 1) BY A MARRIED MAN; small family; understands the management of graperies, peach-houses, and greenhouses, the improvement of a place, or laying out a new one; good reference as to character and ability. Address B. C., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, SOBER, trustworthy; can give several years' references; is accustomed to all climates; hot and green houses, flower and vegetable gardens; is a thorough, accomplished gardener. Can be seen at Lindgoist's Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN (MARRIED) MAN who has a practical knowledge in the management of hot and cold graperies, raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also the improvement of old or laying out of new places; best of City reference. Call or address M. B., No. 12 Cortlandt st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; is first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address B. C., No. 56 Warren st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables, and all the requirements of the situation; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; is a good vegetable and flower grower; understands green-houses, care of stock, and the general work on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address Worker, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER of long experience; (German, married, no family;) best recommendations. Call on or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at Florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO CHILdren) as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; green-houses and graperies; can give the best of reference. Address L. K., No. 876 (seed store) Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF EXTENSIVE PRACtice, who has acquired the mastery of all branches appertaining to horticulture, with a thorough acquisition of the knowledge of farming; unexceptionable references. Call or address T. L., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A GERMAN MAN and wife; wife Irish; man as good gardener, farmer, coachman, careful driver, milk, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the wife excellent cook and is willing to make herself useful; no incumbrance; both good reference; willing to go most anywhere. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the highest testimonials from last employer, with whom he lived four years. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN; IS A thorough table-waiter; is accustomed to do his own work; has the best verbal references for competency, honesty, and sobriety; speaks good English. Call at M. Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address Waiter, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, German, as waiter in a small private family; willing, sober, and obliging; will be well recommended from last place. Call or address for one day, No. 13 West 53d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references from his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OR SCOTCHMAN and wife without family; man must be a thorough gardener and farmer; understand care of horses and cows; wife a first-rate cook and laundress. Address K. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (PROTestant) to go into the country, for a private family; none need apply without first-class references. Call at Room No. 21 Gramercy Park Hotel, Tuesday or Wednesday morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A COOK, washer, and ironer; also, a girl to assist with the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 34 East 31st st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT AND married; must understand management of cold grapery, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 76 Gold st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED.—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress; also, a waitress; must be well recommended and understand their business. Call at No. 13 West 50th st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID MAY apply at No. 5 East 45th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock; best City references required.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid. Apply on Monday at No. 39 West 48th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—WET NURSE FOR A BABY NINE months old, with reliable references. Call at No. 9 East 15th st., on Monday before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LETTERERS. APPLY to Cummings' Car Works, Jersey City.

WANTED—AT NO. 22 WEST 17TH ST., A COMpetent laundress; best City references required.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JUDGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John Judge, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 25th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUDWIG CARSTENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d March, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh29-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, in pursuance of an order of the court granted the 24th day of March, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by William S. Mount, auctioneer, at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the machinery, fixtures, and manufactured and unmanufactured stock, consisting of bun laps and bags, &c., belonging to the estate of L. F. Requa, bankrupt.

Terms of sale, cash.
CHARLES H. CURRIER, Assignee.
New-York, March 25, 1875.

UP THE SUSQUEHANNA.

A SURVEY OF THE RIVER.

FROM BELOW HAVRE DE GRACE TO SUNBURY, PENN.—THE ICE-GORGES ALONG THAT PART OF THE RIVER—THEIR APPEARANCE—PROBABLE DEGREE OF DANGER FROM THEM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUNBURY, Penn., Tuesday, March 23, 1874.

Following the tortuous windings of the Susquehanna from below Havre de Grace, where it empties itself into the Chesapeake Bay, I have reached Sunbury, just above which the river branches, and where, in the event of the ice moving simultaneously out of the West Branch, and from the gorge at Wilkesbarre, in the North Branch, the greatest destruction of property will occur. The present cold weather may avert the danger at this point by allowing the gorges of the upper and lower end of the town to gradually break up and drift away before the arrival from either of the branches of any more heavy ice. All along the line of the river the people in the small river towns have been since last Wednesday in a constant state of apprehension. Any night a suddenly liberated mass of ice may sweep down on them without warning, and utterly demolish their homes. I say without warning, because the experience of last week has shown that when a gorge forms in the river and the ice begins to back up and be forced over the banks, the telegraph poles invariably give way first, thus leaving the people below the point where the gorge forms to learn of the threatened danger only perhaps when it is at their doors. Below Sunbury the ice-gorges in the Susquehanna are not very much to look at. Although in some places, as at Marietta, the huge blocks have reared themselves into fantastic shapes, the ice generally has the appearance of snow, and dirty snow at that. Standing on the great iron bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Perryville and Havre de Grace, with one's face toward Chesapeake Bay, the first ice-gorge in the Susquehanna is visible. By the way, no person is allowed either to stand or walk upon that bridge, but, as there is no other means of crossing the Susquehanna at that point, a law of the State of Maryland obliges all trains passing over the bridge to carry passengers from one side of the river to the other without charge. But to come back to the ice: if one could stand on the bridge facing the Chesapeake Bay—and the prospect is just as good from Perryville, where I actually did look from—the first gorge, or some people might call it the last go ge, is visible. About a mile below the bridge the ice coming down the river struck on Penny's Shoal, and at once commenced to back up. Almost immediately the river commenced to rise, and in a few hours the ice having filled the space between Penny's Shoal and the bridge, the water was forced out of the river, and into the main street of Havre de Grace, which is situated on the west bank, just above the bridge. The Susquehanna is studded with islands, and to one of them, lying in the river a few hundred yards above the bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was due the safety of that structure when the ice came down the river on Thursday. It struck the island with great force, and thus saved the piers of the bridge from the brunt of the shock. A few houses on the island, and the lumber wharves and ice-houses at and near Havre de Grace, were speedily submerged. But of that and the consequent damage you have been fully informed. At Havre de Grace the river is about seven-eighths of a mile in width, and some distance further down widens into the Chesapeake Bay. Above and below the bridge, from the Penny Shoal to within a few miles of Port Deposit, the gorge has the appearance of a street in New-York after the street-cleaners have dug out the snow-heaps thrown up by the car companies' steam-ploughs and scattered the soiled material over the tracks. Very few large cakes of ice are visible, so that the gorge, instead of presenting the picturesque appearance which huge boulders massed into varied shapes, such as the illustrated papers love to picture, it is merely a vast field of dirty, sloshy ice, full of huge pieces of lumber, bits of railroad bridges, and occasionally a broken wagon or some article of household furniture.

At Port Deposit the next gorge occurs, and the river presents a similar appearance, except on the east bank, where the ice-cakes are massed to the height of twenty feet on the lumber piles and on the Port Deposit branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. At this point the river is very much narrower than at Havre de Grace, and the damage occasioned by the ice was, therefore, very much greater.

After leaving Port Deposit the river winds along between the forest-covered mountains of Pennsylvania, and is not gorged again until Columbia is reached. Between Columbia and Port Deposit there are a number of islands in the river about which the ice masses, but there is in every instance clear water between the islands and the main land. There are also many snags or shallow places upon which the ice sometimes rests, but the strong eddies occasioned by the rocks prevents any serious accumulation.

At Columbia the water is almost cleared of ice, and indeed there is no absolute gorge until Selin's Grove, fifty miles above Harrisburg, is reached. About here, as almost everywhere along the river, the lumber dealers have been the heaviest losers by the floods and gorges, with perhaps the exception of the railroad companies. The bridge here was slightly injured, and traffic suspended for a time, but the danger for the present has passed. From Thursday until Sunday evening the Columbia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was closed, and it was only by putting on a force of over two thousand men to clear the tracks that the freight trains were able to get through on Sunday night.

At Marietta and Bainbridge, where the tracks are only divided from the river by the Pennsylvania Canal, the ice driven out of the river by the back-water when the gorge first formed reached a height of twenty feet. A number of canal-boats were also lifted bodily up and laid across the tracks. Opposite Marietta there is in the river a tremendous accumulation of ice. It reaches to a height of fifty feet, and is really the only picturesque pile in the Susquehanna below Sunbury. Crowds come from Harrisburg and the neighboring towns to see this miniature glacier. On some of the bright days of last week the curiosity-seekers were well repaid for their trouble. The huge mass glittered and shone in the sun with beautiful effect. There is clear water at either side of the accumulation, but should a thaw set in suddenly and the huge boulders become detached from the main pile, great damage will be occasioned down the river.

Between Bainbridge and Harrisburg the river is comparatively clear. At the latter place, as indeed all along the Susquehanna, everybody talks about freshets and floods and ice-gorges. But there is no danger at Harrisburg, nor has there been at any time since the ice commenced to come down the river. The river at that point is broad and deep, and unless a tremendous mass of ice moved solidly on the large island that divides the river at this point, no gorge could occur.

Between Harrisburg and Selin's Grove the river is almost entirely clear of ice. Passing up from the State capital yesterday to this place on the North Central Branch Road, there were many places where the broad bosom of the Susquehanna presented as smooth and smiling a surface as it would on a bright day in June. Were it not for the snow which still clings to the hills and is never out of sight, one could scarcely imagine that for miles up and down the river millions' worth of property was almost hourly threatened with destruction from floods and ice-gorges. At Selin's Grove, just below here, the ice is gorged on the bridge of the Lewistown and Sunbury branch road, and will almost certainly carry it away when the break comes. About a mile above the ice is again gorged on an island that divides the river at the southern end of the town. In this gorge the remains of the Danville and two wagon bridges, carried off the North Branch last week, are firmly wedged. The poor of the surrounding country have been engaged since Saturday breaking up the timber and carrying it away for fuel. As long as the cold weather continues and no further ice comes down there is no immediate danger. It is more than probable, however, that this town, situated as it is on a strip of flat land on the east bank of the Susquehanna, lying almost level with the river at high-water mark on one side and hemmed in by a high range of hills on the other, will not escape without some damage when the ice comes down from both branches of the river.

THE ICE-GORGES NEAR SUNBURY, PENN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 23d inst. your correspondent, in a special from this place, is not entirely correct in regard to the locality of some of the ice-gorges of the Susquehanna River in this neighborhood, and in his views of the situation at this point. Sunbury, being situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, one mile below the confluence of the North and West Branches of that stream, with a broad expanse of water, double the width of either of the branches, is not in much danger of gorges, as the ice has ample room to spread, and sufficient depth of water to flood the gorged ice when it reaches this point. The gorge of the North Branch is not, as stated by your correspondent, at Bird's Island, opposite Northumberland, but six miles above, or half way to Danville. Should the gorge continue until the contemplated flood comes down, the whole valley will of course suffer more or less from back-water, but we do not apprehend much danger from the ice itself, except as I have stated.

The gorge below the dam, one mile below this place, is in the main river, which, at that point, is nearly three-quarters of a mile in width. The gorge is on the east side of the river, and does not extend one-third the way over, leaving an opening (not a slight one, as your correspondent has it) of about 500 yards, or equal in width to either of the branches of the river. This town, since 1865, has been amply secured by embankments at several points that place it beyond the reach of the highest flood ever known.

The ice this season, it is true, is double its usual thickness, but a week or two of warm weather may dissipate it gradually without doing much damage. So, also, of the snow, which is still several feet deep in the forests, at the head-waters of the Susquehanna. Should it go off, as in 1865, with incessant heavy rains, a great flood must be the result. But these are events of the future that no one can foretell.

On the Hazelton Road the trains are now running from Danville, and the track from that point to its terminus at this place is so nearly cleared that trains will commence their regular trips on Monday. The Northern Central Road, extending from Sunbury to Baltimore, has sustained but little if any injury, and the trains have not been detained an hour by any freshet this season.

The West Branch, which is gorged between Milton and Watsontown, twelve miles above this place, remains as it was when first formed, only firmer, as the river has fallen. From that point to Williamsport, twenty four miles, the river is clear. From Lock Haven up the ice has not moved. H. B. M.

SUNBURY, Wednesday, March 24, 1875.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN NAPLES.

Writing from Rome March 10, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: Having called the attention of the reader to Naples, I may give him another specimen of life—or, alas! rather, of death—in that city, which has been attracting a good deal of attention here. A Mr. Henry Hind had lived for some years at Naples. He had been, as I have been told by one who knew him intimately, an officer in the British Army, but had thrown up his commission in order to join Garibaldi on the occasion of his expedition to Sicily and Naples. This imprudent step had the result of leaving him very nearly penniless. He had striven to earn a living by starting an English journal at Naples, but had only succeeded in diminishing the little property that remained to him. Under these circumstances he hired a little garden and greenhouse, and contrived to live by the sale of the flowers he cultivated. My informant spoke in terms of very high respect for him. He had, he said, known him well, and had found him always, despite his extreme poverty, perfectly a gentleman. He said further, that Mr. Hind's industry, constancy, and courage in facing his misfortunes had been above all praise, that he had never owed a man a shilling, or had in any way spent more than the little he could earn by his industry. A few days ago he was missed from all the places where he was usually seen, and after a second day had passed without anything being heard of him, the Police officers went to his home and found it in such disorder as indicated in all probability a struggle to have taken place in the room, but could find no trace of any booty. In the garden attached to the house there were two cisterns or wells; and one of the officers asked a gardener, who had been employed by Mr. Hind to assist in the cultivation of his garden, whether those cisterns were full of water. The man replied that they were. Whereupon the officer dropped a stone into one, and was surprised to hear, instead of the splash of water, the sound of the stone falling on a dry surface. The cistern, or well, was then searched, and the body of Mr. Hind was found, with a rope, the ends of which had been burned, round his neck, so tight as to have caused suffocation, and wounds on the head also sufficient to have caused death. Thereupon the gardener was arrested, and is still in the hands of the officers of justice. The Neapolitan papers at first attempted to maintain that it was a case of suicide. It has been found necessary, however, to abandon that view, and the idea now entertained by those who have the best means of forming an opinion on the subject is that the poor fellow was murdered—not for the sake of robbery, for he had nothing to excite the cupidity of any one, but simply for the gratification of the jealousy and hatred of others who pursued the same calling, and could not tolerate the superior success achieved by the Englishman's superior knowledge and superior industry. The sadness of the story is increased by the circumstance that the poor gardener who had turned his sword into a spade was, from the death of a relative, on the point of being enabled to return to his own sphere of life, and pass the remainder of his days in comfort.

A CORSICAN FAMILY FEUD.

An extraordinary trial for murder has just taken place in Corsica. The victim was a young man of Rogliano, named Tedeschi, and the accused Jean and François Marioni, aged respectively seventy and sixty-eight, father and uncle of the wife of the first named. Two daughters of Jean Marioni married, the one Tedeschi, the other her cousin, a son of François. Disputes about money affairs soon arose in the family, and the father, who appears to have been under the influence of his brother, wished to dispose of his fortune so as to give an undue share to his daughter Madeleine, who had married the son of François, to the prejudice of Rosita, Tedeschi's wife. The latter had a dowry of 50,000 francs, but of which she received only the revenue, an annual sum of 2,000 francs, paid half yearly. Her husband had, however, a great difficulty in obtaining the money, and each payment was the occasion of a violent quarrel. On the 27th December last he called at the house occupied by his father-in-law and uncle to receive his wife's income; as usual high words passed between them, and on leaving he had only gone a few yards from the door when a gun-shot was fired at him and he fell mortally wounded. The murderer was the uncle, but Tedeschi before expiring declared that after he had fallen his father-in-law came out and kicked and ill-used him, and tried to take back the 1,000 francs he had just before given him. Great sensation was caused on the trial by the deposition of the widow, who declared that she had sworn to her husband to obtain vengeance, and that she demanded it of justice, although on her own father and uncle. The indignation among the population was such that the proceedings in court were frequently interrupted by manifestations from the public; angry words were also frequently exchanged between the advocate for the prisoners and the members of the family of the victim, and at length it became necessary to have a guard of fifty soldiers to preserve order. The jury acquitted Jean Marioni, the father, but returned a verdict of guilty against the other brother, François, who was in consequence condemned to ten years' imprisonment and to pay 10,000 francs to the widow and her child.

CARDINAL MANNING.

At a secret Consistory held at the Vatican March 15, his Holiness the Pope created six Cardinals, and notifications were immediately sent to them by Cardinal Antonelli, the Pontifical Secretary of State. That to Monsignore Manning was delivered to him at the English College in the presence of a number of English Catholics. After the Papal Master had retired, Cardinal Manning addressed those present in the following words: "I thank you all for your presence here to-day. I feel it is a sign of good to me and of devotion to the Holy Father and to the Church. I do not affect to think lightly of the great dignity conferred upon me without any merit of mine. It is truly an honor to be associated with the Sacred Council immediately around the Vicar of our Lord and to share his lot in good and in evil. Indeed I would rather that this dignity fell upon me, as it does, in the time of danger than of safety. It is, as it were, being told off to the forlorn hope in the sight of the world; but a forlorn hope which is certain of victory. I feel that your presence this day is a representation of England, especially of those in England who have preserved unbroken the tradition of the faith, and that your kindness to me proceeds from love to England, and I feel assured that on returning to our country I shall meet with the same kindness and affection. Again I thank you all for your presence here."

CEMENT COFFINS VERSUS WOOD.

The Prefecture of the Seine has at present under consideration a new invention in connection with the burial of the dead—namely, the substitution of cement coffins for those made of wood. The thickness of the shell would not exceed three-fourths of an inch, and they would cost about the same as very common material, and far less than oak. The corpses would, it is argued, be more perfectly preserved, and for a longer period, and all mephitic exhalations would be prevented. M. Ferdinand Duval, Prefect of the Seine, has referred this proposal for examination to the Council of Health.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN AT THE EADS BANQUET IN ST. LOUIS—VIEWS OF THE ARMY OFFICERS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER.

Gen. Sherman responded to the customary toast to the Army and the Navy, when offered at the banquet given Capt. James B. Eads by merchants of St. Louis in that city, on Tuesday evening last. Gen. Sherman said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am rejoiced to see so large and so respectable an array of the neighbors and friends of Capt. Eads assembled to-night to do honor to one of the most extraordinary men of our day. I was his neighbor on Chouteau avenue twenty-four years ago, and, therefore, claim a right to share in these proceedings by a title older and stronger than the one which influenced your committee to invite me, as the General of the Army of the United States. Such is my appreciation of Capt. Eads that I feel sure that he will be more pleased to know that his personal friends appreciate the importance and magnitude of the work he has already accomplished, and the still greater work he proposes to do, than to receive any amount of praise or flattery. Before approaching the main subject, let me say a few words which I believe are expected of me, and which are pertinent to the subject of my toast. The newspapers of the day, especially those of St. Louis, have given the impression that the Army is not friendly to Capt. Eads and his designs. This, I am certain is a mistake. The Army always honors great deeds, but it is not their custom to parade their opinions, lest they be called on to act, when their duty often requires them to execute the plans of others. But on all public questions, officers of the Army are just like any other class of their fellow-citizens; each forming his own judgment on the facts as known to him, or as represented by others. At this present moment the army contains 2,204 officers, of which number 109 only are of the engineer corps. These latter constitute a distinct, separate body, and do not compose the whole army, or the one-twentieth part of it. They are, however, men of great intelligence, high culture, and of strict integrity and honor. On any professional question, when they are harmonious, I admit their opinion would have great weight with their brethren, but on few questions are they united. Each officer has his own opinion, and only expresses it when called on by authority; and on the great question of opening the Mississippi to the ocean ships by which the commerce of the world is carried on, I know that our military engineers have differed, and do now differ, as widely as any other class of honest men.

This is no new question; it is older than any of us. Long before the Erie Canal or any of the railroads had turned the tide of commerce from the West to the Atlantic ports the surplus products of the Ohio and the Mississippi used to float down to New-Orleans for a market. Even at the beginning of this century people were interested to improve the bars at the mouth of the river, and from that day to this the subject has been a living question; but, like all such questions, would rise and fall according to the popular tide. I myself have heard it discussed and ably discussed more than twenty years ago. No single man has probably given it more patient study than Gen. Humphreys, the present head of the Engineer Corps, and it may be said to be his "hobby." He seems, however, to have become so convinced that a canal, and a canal alone, will fulfill the problem, that probably he is not sufficiently patient with those who have as honestly reached the other conclusion, "the open mouth." Now it so happens that the very next name on the roll of that corps, Gen. J. G. Barnard, an officer of like merit and experience, is equally positive on the other side. Nor is this a recent conversion. He has been an officer of the Engineer Corps for more than forty years—twelve of these years spent professionally near the outlets of the Mississippi. As early as 1852, when associated with Majors Chase and Brainyard, he openly opposed the project of a canal, which was the hobby of Major Chase, and officially advocated almost identically the very scheme that Capt. Eads now proposes to execute, viz., to extend the natural banks at the South-west pass by artificial jetties. Again, in 1872, when a member of the Engineer Board, having this very scheme before it when the local engineer, Capt. Howell, reported in favor of the St. Philip Canal, which Gen. Humphrey indorsed, he (Gen. Barnard) reported officially in this language: "It is said the time has come when the needs of commerce demand the canal, but I answer that the time will come when the cry will be for a navigation unimpeded by locks. An open river mouth." I have much personal knowledge on this subject, but cannot now take up your time. I am sure, however, that Capt. Eads will bear me out in the assertion that he himself has utilized much of the statistics and data furnished by Gen. Barnard in his battle against the canal scheme. He must remember that Gen. Barnard sought the acquaintance of Baron Offenburg, Russian member of the International Board of Engineers which superintended the jetties at the mouth of the Danube; as also of Sir Charles Hartley, of the British Army, the supervising engineer of the same work, who happened to be visiting the United States at the time; the result of which was the appointment by the President of a joint board of military and civil engineers to proceed to Europe to study the similar works there in progress. This board reported favorably to the jetty system in preference to the canal, and two out of the three military engineers on that board voted in its favor. This settled the controversy and paved the way to Capt. Eads' final success. I know of my own knowledge that many of our military engineers are, and have been advocates of the open mouth; so that I emphatically say that the Army is hostile to Capt. Eads' project, but assure him they will watch his progress with intense interest, and will hail his ultimate success with as much enthusiasm as any other body of men in this country.

But there is another thing in this pass for which the Army will ever be thankful to Capt. Eads—which partook of a double nature, common to both the Army and the Navy—the construction of the iron-clad fleet of gun-boats at Carondelet in the Autumn of 1861. I have always believed that the honor of bringing to the attention of our Government the peculiar energy and skill of Capt. Eads was due to your most honored fellow-citizen, Edward Bates, then Attorney General. The first contract was with the Army Quartermaster General Meigs, for the building of screw boats of uncouth patterns, and shielded with iron plates two and a half inches thick. The timber was still in the logs and the iron in coarse blooms—and yet the ways had to be improvised and most of the machinery brought from the East. Yet Capt. Eads undertook to build them in a hundred days. He did the work, and on time, and all the success was honestly due to his "immense" energy. Now, it is a matter of history that these iron-clads, with many others which rapidly followed, constituted that naval fleet which, under Admirals Foote, Davis, and Porter, helped us land-lubbers to clear out and remove the obstacles which a public enemy had placed along the banks of this mighty river for 1,000 miles of its extent. Will any one pretend that the Army and Navy were not grateful to Capt. Eads for this?

I hope he himself feels no doubt on this score; and if he does, I assure him that had his labors in the cause of his country ended right then, he would have left to his children a legacy of honor that few men can pretend to.

Then, the bridge, which spans the mighty Father of Waters, and stands in the gaze of millions, the proudest possible monument to the genius of the architect! For dimensions, stability, strength, and beauty, it speaks for itself—a triumph of genius. But even here I must ask that my military friend, Gen. Flad, may come in for a share of the honor. He was with us in the war as an engineer, and I myself recall him hard at work on Bear Creek Ridge, and the hundreds of breaches made in war's dread path, and believe that no one values his industry and exalted talents more than does Capt. Eads; and while he may justly claim as the site for his own monument the crowning arch of the central span, I know that he will be willing that his friend should wear a garland in honor of Gen. Flad, amid the tracery of steel rods that make this great bridge so intricate and beautiful.

And now, gentlemen, I come to the main subject which has brought us together to-night. Our fellow-towsman, Capt. Eads, has undertaken to do that which, if successful, will place his name among these of the greatest engineers of the world; he has undertaken to bridge the Mississippi, to place a curb in his mouth, and to make him fulfil his high office as the carrier of that vast commerce which must carry to the uttermost parts of the South the superabundant productions of the great valley. The idea of New-Orleans or Louisiana controlling this subject is absurd. The citizen of the United States who cultivates a farm on the Upper Allegheny, Wisconsin, or Yellowstone, is as much interested as he who cultivates his rice, or sugar, or orange grove, in sight of the Balize. The work is national, and the nation has assumed it and has delegated the work to Capt. Eads. There are many mouths of the Mississippi—Pass a l'Outre, North-east Pass, East Pass, South Pass, and South-west Pass. The latter is now and has been the main sea channel, and Capt. Eads most properly and naturally preferred to lay hold of it; but the wisdom of our Representatives in Congress assembled has appropriated money alone for the South Pass, and at the South Pass must he try his hand. His plan, as I understand it, is to extend the present banks by artificial levees or dykes made of mattrasses of willow fascines, loaded with stone. These, extended to deep water, will beyond doubt force the river current to cut out its own channel of thirty feet in depth across the present bar to deep sea water. But we all know, and have ocular proof on the table before us, that the Mississippi water carries in suspension a large amount of clay and dirt in proportion to the strength of current, which now it must deposit where the current ceases, in the still waters of the Gulf of Mexico. What is to be done with this mud? Where is Capt. Eads to find a hole big enough to hold it all, to prevent its forming another bar outside his new Balize? But he has undertaken it, and—as he has in the past done mighty deeds we must repose with confidence in his ability to do this. It is not a question of cubic yards, but of cubic miles; and I doubt not Capt. Eads will say, and say truly, that the Gulf of Mexico is large enough to hold it all, and I am further willing to admit that if the same operation must be repeated every thirty-three years, the object aimed to be accomplished is worthy the effort.

The first public banquet ever given in this beautiful room which I attended was to some English gentlemen, on a visit to our country, to see about their investments of money; among them were Sir Morton Peto, Mr. McHenry, and Hon. T. Kinneard, of London. On their return to England in 1866 the former, Sir Robert Peto, published a volume of his observations on the resources of America, which is full of interest and bears directly on the question that occupies us to-night. He asserts that the annual consumption of wheat is six bushels to every individual. That the inhabitants of England and Ireland with 30,000,000 of people require 180,000,000 of bushels, of which they import 56,000,000. One-half of this comes from America and the balance from the Black Sea. Now, I have seen the steppes of Southern Russia, which produce the wheat exported from Odessa and Taganrog, and am satisfied they are identical with the plains of Western Kansas and Nebraska, now lying idle, and fed on by herds of wild buffalo. Let Capt. Eads remove the bar at the South Pass, even to the depth of twenty-five feet, so that sea-going vessels may at all times reach New-Orleans, and I am certain that England and Ireland alone will give you a certain market for $30,000,000 that now go to the Black Sea for wheat alone. Then take Brazil, the West India Islands, and other countries that need our cheap grain, and you have one single item of trade that approaches a hundred millions annually. In 1866 our country yielded 173,000,000 bushels of wheat and 138,000,000 bushels of corn. The census tables for 1870 further show that the extent of our country is measured by 400,000,000 of acres, only one-fifth of which is occupied. Illinois now heads the column of agricultural extent with 25,000,000 of acres occupied as farms; next Georgia, 23,000,000; then New-York, with 22,000,000, and Missouri, with 21,707,220 acres. The aggregate value of farm products for 1870 was $3,447,658,000. Yet our country is in its infancy, and the amount of human food that we can produce is only limited by the demand and the cost of carriage, and we all know that the Mississippi River itself affords the cheapest possible carriage, provided the necessary ships are ready at its mouth to receive this freight. In 1870 our population was 38,553,381. Applying the ratio of increase 33⅓ per cent. every ten years, we have for 1880 51,411,116, for 1890 68,548,214, for 1900 91,397,199, so that many now here will probably live to see the day when the population of our country will be a hundred millions.

If as industrious as their fathers the surplus of food for shipment abroad will be simply infinite; plenty to give occupation to the Erie Canal, and every railroad leading Eastward, as well as the vaster amount that must flow down the Mississippi and seek a market by the channel that Capt. Eads now proposes to solve.

The great civil war that recently upheaved us as by an earthquake, is nearly forgotten. New issues and new troubles already disturb us. Let the past go; look to the future, and I say to Capt. Eads, go in; work like a beaver on your great dams and dykes, and may God spare your life and health to see the Great Eastern steam up to New-Orleans for her 25,000 tons of St. Louis superfine flour to carry back to Sheerness for the hungry millions that want it, in that human hive—London.

MR. RUSKIN ON GLACIAL ACTION.

Mr. Ruskin lectured on March 11 to a very crowded meeting at the London Institution, on the simple dynamic condition of glacial action among the Alps. He said, in his eloquent introduction, that the beauty of the Alps had first made him quit his study of geology for that of painting, and he had begun to observe the growth of their glaciers at an early period of his life. He did not know if any book existed now to supply the place of *Evenings at Home*, which had been classical in his youth. It contained a lesson under the title of "Eyes and No Eyes," which he, for one, would be sorry to forget; but if such a book were to be written in these days he supposed the title and the moral would be changed, and instead of "Eyes and No Eyes," the tale would be called "Microscopes and no Microscopes." For it was becoming, with perpetual increase of prevalence, the habit of learned men to take interest only in objects which cannot be seen without the aid of instruments, and he supposed that if men of science were permitted to make themselves to their own liking, in place of suffering the slow progress of selective development, they would give themselves heads like wasps, with three microscopic eyes in the middle of their foreheads, and two ears at the end of their attennæ. The artist, on the other hand, whether painter, sculptor, or musician, is pre-eminently a person who sees with his eyes, hears with his ears, and labors with his body, as God constructed them. In using instruments, he limits himself to those which convey or communicate his human power, but rejects all that increase it. Titian would refuse to quicken his touch by electricity, and Michael Angelo to substitute the steam-hammer for his mallet. He would try, in his lecture, to show them things which they might see with human eyes if they tried to see them. No one honored the past labor and respected the present rest of the late Sir Charles Lyell more than his scholar who spoke to them; but his great theory of the constancy and power of existing phenomena was only in a measure proved. There were, broadly speaking, three great demonstrable periods of the earth's history—that in which it was crystallized, that in which it was sculptured, and that in which it was now being unsculptured or defaced. Those three periods interlace with each other and graduate into each other as the periods of human life do. Something dies in the child on the day that it is born; something is born in the man on the day that he dies. Nevertheless, his life is broadly divided into youth, strength, and decrepitude. In such clear sense, the earth had its three ages, of whose duration we know as yet nothing, except that it has been greater than any man had imagined. In the first period the rocks were soft, Snowdon was probably a depression; in the second, the mountains were cut out by forces which we do not yet know anything definite about. In the third period, the valleys excavated in the second are being filled up, and the mountains elevated in the second are being rubbed down. Of the agents in this action, the visible glaciers of to-day, the first thing he had to say was that they are fluid. Therefore they do not scramble down, nor tumble down, nor crawl down, nor creep down, but flow down. They don't move like leeches, nor like centipedes, nor like serpents, nor like stones, but like what they are made of—water. The next thing about them was, he supposed, new; at all events, though he suspected it, he did not know it himself till very lately, for he had never been under the bottom of a glacier to look. But last year he was able, at Chamouni, to traverse the bed of a glacier, which had been 200 feet thick, but which had retired from its bed, and he saw that modern glaciers were not making their beds deeper, but filling them up. Now, as to the first point, the "flowing" of glaciers, what does the word mean? The spring of a fountain or of a sea breaker into spray is not flowing. But when the sea is returing from the shingle we call that flowing, and the definition of the word is the motion of liquid or viscous matter over or beside solid matter under the action of gravity, without any other impelling force. There are two methods in which a stream or glacier flows. The first is by withdrawing a part of its mass in front, the vacancy left by which another part supplies from behind. That is deduction, the method of a continuous stream. The second way is when the mass behind presses in upon the masses before. That is injection—the way in which a cataract falls into a pool, or a fountain into a basin. The *Mer de Glace* is deduced down its narrow channel like a river, and another glacier down its steep ravines, and both were once injected into a pool of ice in the valley below; and the glacier of the Rhone is so still. Glaciers are of viscous and clinging material, most like honey. One of the points which even Forbes regarded with some embarrassment was the annual rise of the surface of the glacier heaved from below in Winter to supply the Summer's waste, as if the ice had a power of reproduction. Now, if you open a pot of honey and take out a good table spoonful of it, you will see the surface generally ebb in the pot. Put the table-spoonful back in a lump at one side and you will see the surface generally flow in the pot. The lump you have put in at the side does not diffuse itself over the rest, but it sinks into the rest, and the entire surface rises round it to its former level. In like manner every pound of snow put on at the top of Mont Blanc makes the surface of the glaciers rise at the bottom. It is worth making an effort to conceive the real periods of time involved in glacier motion. At the centre of any great glacier stream, low down where the ice is softest and moves fastest, its maximum average rate will not pass two feet in the twenty-four hours. The minute hand of a watch moves five or six times as fast. If, therefore, your ice-breaker rises at all, it rises through years of surge, returns through years of recoil. The little ripple of the stream breaks on the shore with quick repetition; the Atlantic wave slowly uplifts itself to plunge, and slowly appeases its thunder; the ice-wave, if there be one, would be to the Atlantic as the ocean's is to the brook's. The question, if there be such a wave, is of vital importance to that of glacier action on crag. Mr. Ruskin added that he would give a definition of a glacier which he requested his audience to take note of. It is a tide which takes a year to rise, a cataract which takes fifty to fall, a torrent that is ribbed like a dragon, and a rock that is diffused like a lake.

SAD ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes March 13: "A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday evening, which has thrown the Rothschild and other great Jewish families into mourning. Mme. Anspach, with her son and daughter, Mlle. Hélène Anspach—a young lady of considerable beauty, well known in the fashionable world of Paris—were returning home toward midnight from the Théâtre Français. Crossing the boulevard opposite the New Opera, Mlle. Anspach was run over by an omnibus, two of the wheels passing over her body. When picked up she was insensible, but as consciousness returned she said she felt no pain, and was borne without apparent suffering to a cab. In the vehicle she placed her head on her mother's shoulder and took hold of her hand, which she pressed against her chest—Mme. Anspach giving utterance all the while to expressions of thankfulness for what seemed to her the miraculous preservation of her child's life. But on reaching the house she found that she had only a corpse in her arms. A heartrending meeting took place when the body of the young girl was carried into the drawing-room, between Mme. Anspach and her husband, who had been absent from Paris on business for three weeks previously, and had arrived an hour before the accident. To surprise agreeably his family, he did not give them notice of his coming. A magnificent set of pearl ornaments, which he bought when away for his daughter, were set out on the table in such a way as to catch her eye the moment she entered. M. Anspach, on hearing the wheels of the carriage in the court-yard of his hotel, ran to hide behind a door, in order to enjoy the astonishment and girlish delight which the sight of the jewels would elicit. His agony can well be conceived when the cry, 'She's dead, she's dead!' reached him. Mlle. Hélène Anspach was a niece of an eminent Judge of the Court of Cassation of the same name, and granddaughter of M. Anspach, of Metz, who wrote the Jewish liturgical service in use in France."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY CODE—OPINIONS OF MILITARY MEN IN THIS CITY—CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED BY A PROMINENT OFFICER.

The proposed amendments to the Military Code of this State which passed the Assembly on Tuesday, and which are not likely to meet with much, if any, opposition in the Senate, have been the subject of considerable discussion among National Guard officers in this City. The amendments were framed at the annual meeting of the State Military Association in January. Among the most important clauses are the repeal of the $1,000 exemption clause; the alteration of the terms of service of enlisted men from seven to five years; permitting enlistments for terms of one or more years; the increase of the salary of armorers from $2 to $3 per day; giving accused parties the right to be represented at court-martials by counsel; permitting a division commander to issue certificates of discharge, upon "good and sufficient reasons," to parties who have not served their terms of service of seven years; increasing the regimental appropriations from $500 to $1,000 per annum; battalions to $500; $1,000 to mounted troops and batteries; $200 to those unmounted, and $400 to separate troops of cavalry or infantry; also a special appropriation of $15,000 annually for rifle practice and rifle-ranges throughout the State. The repeal of the "$1,000 exemption clause" is conceded by National Guardsmen in this City to be a good measure. The original intention of this clause was to exempt from taxation property to the value of $1,000 possessed by any member of the National Guard. It is well known that the great majority of the members of the First Division in this City, and the Second Division in Brooklyn, are young men, the total amount of the property of each of whom will not exceed $1,000, and that the only parties who have derived any benefit from the law are farmers and residents of the suburban and rural districts, whose services in a military capacity are rarely called for, and as their rate of taxation sometimes amounts to five and six per cent., the loss to the State, and the gain to them, amounts to a considerable sum, which in addition to their exemption from jury duty, makes a membership in the National Guard very profitable. The repeal of this clause will return a handsome revenue to the State, and will also provide for the increase of the regimental appropriation without inflicting any additional burden upon taxpayers. The clause "giving accused parties on trial before a court-martial the right to appear by counsel," is only legalizing an old-established custom. As all the charges, testimony, &c., are preferred in writing, there is nothing more easy for the accused than to submit a statement of his case to his counsel for the purpose of having the papers made out in proper form, without the knowledge of the court martial. The same may be said in regard to the clause allowing a division commander to issue discharges to parties who have not served their terms of seven years' service, upon the certificate of the Captain of the company, the Colonel of the regiment, and the Commander of the brigade to which the applicant belongs. This has heretofore been accomplished by simply dropping his name from the roll, adding in the order to that effect: "For the good of the service." This has not, however, been a regular proceeding, excepting in cases where it was apparent that to compel the applicant for discharge to remain in the service would be a detriment to his success in life, as in cases where a party might be the sole support of a widowed mother, or a family, and his connection with the National Guard would prevent him from obtaining a situation, which his discharge would effect. But a discharge of this character does not, it is conceded, exempt a party from jury duty, as the Military Code, section 253, plainly specifies that "every person who shall have served in the National Guard for seven years and has been honorably discharged, shall forever after be exempt from jury duty." Hereafter, unless some special amendment is made to the contrary, this law will be in effect by the simple alteration of the term from seven to five years. The latter clause is looked upon by the prominent and working officers of the National Guard as likely to prove a great detriment to the several regiments.

A prominent officer of the Seventh Regiment recently stated that although he did not anticipate any evil effects to his regiment from this measure, it would, he thought, react disastrously upon other and weaker organizations. The majority of the recruits in the regiments enter the service between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. At that period of life they rarely hold any responsible position in business, but are chiefly clerks, or mechanics. At the expiration of five years they have probably become partners in a firm, or hold some office which makes duty in the National Guard onerous, and they at once obtained their discharges. He thought that an additional two years would have been a wiser amendment, as generally the principal object men had in view in enlisting was to obtain the advantage of exemption from jury duty in after years. The State was now, he thought, sufficiently pressed for jurymen, without affording additional means of escape. Inspector Gen. Woodward, formerly Major General of the Second Division, stated that he was in favor of all the amendments. The $1,000 exemption clause had never been worthy of notice in the Second Division. Out of 3,500 men only 400 had availed themselves of its privileges during the past year. The amendment permitting a man who had already served a term of seven years in the National Guard to re-enlist for one or more years he thought was a good one, and would have the effect of strengthening the National Guard, as many men who might feel disposed to remain with their regiment for one or two years would hesitate before re-enlisting for so long a term as five or seven years. Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment, said that he favored all of the amendments excepting the one reducing the regular term of service from seven to five years. He could not see that the welfare of the State or the National Guard would be promoted by it. The re-enlistment on short terms he decidedly approved of. In fact, it was a measure that he had urged at the last meeting of the State Military Association. The Twenty-second Regiment, he said, had practiced this method for the past two years, under no show of law whatever. He did not know of any other regiment which had enlisted men upon short terms.

Major Gen. Shaler stated to a TIMES reporter that, in his opinion, the clause providing for the reduction of the terms of service of enlisted men from seven to five years was not inserted with the knowledge or consent of Major Gen. Husted, but was probably rushed through the Assembly at the last moment. He disapproved of that clause, but the remaining amendments met with his hearty approval. The clause permitting a division commander to cause the discharge of an enlisted man upon the application of the latter, indorsed by the commandant of his company, was a good measure, he said, and had often been needed heretofore.

Gen. Knox, of the Ordnance Department, stated that the appropriation of $15,000 for rifle-practice and rifle ranges throughout the State would be insufficient, if it was intended to cover the expense of sending the several regiments to Creedmoor, including the provision of ammunition. Last year the amount for that purpose was defrayed from the military fund. He thought it would be necessary to follow the same course this year.

The armory question is thought to be virtually settled by the new act. A leading officer of the National Guard said that, in his opinion, the National Guard and the State would be benefited by the consolidation of some regiments and the disbandment of others. As, for instance, the First Division, in this City, at present consisting of three brigades and fifteen regiments of infantry—forming a total of less than 9,000 men—could advantageously be reduced to two brigades and eight regiments. It would then be necessary to provide only eight armories, and tax-payers would feel that it was an advantage as well as a pride to the City to have eight good regiments of 900 or 1,000 men each. As it is, said he, our citizens assemble to see a parade of the First Division; the Seventh passes by with its full alignments and well-disciplined men, and elicits applause and admiration; after it follows a regiment of less than 200 men, badly disciplined, and the tax-payer turns away in disgust, and says: "What is the use of maintaining such a body of men as that?" The Adjutant General, he said, had made several attempts to pursue this line of policy, but on issuing the order he was always met with such a storm of disapprobation from the political hangers-on, who had been sent up by the friends of the regiment to intercede in its behalf, that he had found it politic to rescind his order, and matters would resume their former channel.

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN EPISCOPATE.

The *Cologne Gazette* published the following brief addressed by the Pope on the 2d inst. to the German Episcopate: "The admirable constancy which fears neither the rage nor the anger of the mighty, nor their threats, nor the loss of property, nor even exile, imprisonment, and death in the struggle for the defense of both justice and ecclesiastical rights, distinguished the Church of Christ in the earliest centuries, and has always, consequently, been its badge of honor as a clear proof that true and noble liberty—the empty name of which, indeed, everywhere resounds, but the reality of which is never displayed—dwells in it alone. This reputation of the Church, reverend brethren, you have anew observed by undertaking to show the real meaning of the decrees of the Vatican Council, which was dangerously misrepresented in a circular dispatch which had gained publicity, so that the faithful should not be led into erroneous conceptions, nor a further pretext be given for the detestable misunderstanding, or for throwing obstacles in the way of the free election of a new Pope. So great, indeed, is the clearness and soundness of your joint declaration that it would leave nothing to be desired if the deceptive assertions of certain journals did not require explicit testimony from us, inasmuch as they have endeavored to maintain the view of that dispatch refuted by you, and to depreciate your explanation with the faithful under the pretext that it upheld the decrees of the Council and did not correspond to the will of the Apostolic See. We unhesitatingly repel these malicious and slanderous representations and suspicions. Your explanation gives the real Catholic doctrine and the teaching of the Holy Council and of the Apostolic See with luminous and unimpeachable proofs, so firmly based and clearly explained as to convince every right-minded man that the decrees in question contain nothing new or which made any alteration in former relations, or which could offer any pretext for still further oppressing the Church and throwing difficulties in the way of a new Papal election. As to this last point, you have acted with special circumspection, for, without entering into explanations, you have proudly maintained that everything is from this moment rejected by you which could obstruct the free election of the Head of the Church, and have firmly declared that to the authority of the Church alone appertains a judgment on the validity of the election. To no other cause is that severe storm to be attributed by which the Church, the teacher of truth, is everywhere oppressed, and the whole world shaken, than to the errors sown by the old enemy of God and man, in order to plunge everything into confusion. As, therefore, weapons must be directed against error, the source of all evil, continue, reverend brethren, to expose and resist it whatever guise it assumes, as you have done by your excellent declaration. Those who are of right mind cannot possibly be uninfluenced by the beams of truth, especially as it shines the brighter through your noble constancy. Error once dragged to light and repressed with such force cannot possibly escape eventual destruction. May the Divine mercy soon grant this to the oppressed church and world."

MAZZINI.

ROMAN CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PATRIOT'S DEATH.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, March 11: "Yesterday, the third anniversary of the death of the great Italian who, in the judgment of Carlyle, sacrificed to the Revolution a literary faculty unsurpassed in the nineteenth century, drew a select band of disciples, friends, and admirers together in the Capitol, there to unveil the bust and to solemnize the memory of the master. Deputies, members of the various Democratic and working men's societies, with a considerable number of Freemasons, met in the Palace of the Conservators, in the throne room—the so-called Sala degli Arazzi, from the now faded tapestry with which it is hung. A few ladies were also present, and here and there a group of young men from the University and the Art Schools. Garibaldi, being still unwell, was represented by his son Menotti, specially instructed to convey the General's warm concurrence in the celebration. Another patriot and veteran was also prevented by illness from attending, Maurizio Quadrio; and he, too, had a representative, the advocate Petroni. The Mayor, Signor Venturi, then received, on the part of the City of Rome, the bust of Mazzini, while Signor Cairoli, in conveying the gift, spoke to the following effect:

In presenting to his Excellency, the Mayor of Rome, the marble bust of him who lives in the hearts of the people, we fulfill a duty, the origin and tenor of which may be mentioned in a few words. That day was a disastrous one in our history which witnessed the death of Joseph Mazzini. The fatherland, having risen to harmony of strength and will by the inspiration of the unitarian idea which he proclaimed, felt his bereavement like a domestic loss, and proved the oneness of its sentiment as a nation by deploring without exception of class or of party, the death of its political high priest. His great soul will survive to the remotest posterity embalmed in the pure light of truth; but the privilege has been ours to listen to his teaching and to witness his martyrdom. Solemn, indeed, and no less solemn than unanimous, was then the feeling of Rome, the tribute of whose tears flowed from the memories of 1849—that page in Italy's life epic which bears inscribed the twin names of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Assuredly the surviving hero would to-day have spoken to us of his departed brother, only illness has precluded him, and he is represented by his son. The ceremony of to-day, indeed, can pretend to nothing more than a private meeting of friends after that memorable gathering which drew all Rome together on the death of Joseph Mazzini, when, like the popular acclamations that accompanied the ancient conqueror along the Sacred Way, the united plaudits of the people were heard as the first modest bust of its great apostle was borne in triumph to the Capitol. The initiative then taken by the political and working men's societies has been followed up on a worthier scale, and for the humble likeness of the master then unveiled we now substitute a bust in marble, and commit it to the care of the municipality. Of the skill with which the sculptor has fulfilled his part it were superfluous to speak, and of the great thinker himself I have nothing to say which is not already a part of our common history. His name personifies that grand unitarian idea which, transferred from the region of utopia to the realm of reality, he has embodied in writings, the very latest of which breathed the sublimest inspirations. It is the duty—at once natural and sacred—of the Roman people to commit the bust of Joseph Mazzini to the care of its municipal head, and to choose for it a place in this temple of its noblest traditions.

Translation does scant justice to the ease and energy of the orator's address, which was loudly applauded during its delivery and at its close. The Mayor replied briefly and in excellent taste, referring to the Capital as the Walhalla of the heroes who had spent their lives for the people. The advocate Petroni then offered a crown of laurel for the bust, in the name of the workingmen's societies; and at the conclusion of his address, which was received with well-merited applause, he placed the laurel crown on the head of the patriot. The proceedings lasted little more than an hour, after which the bust was subjected to a nearer view and a closer examination. It is really a fine work of art. The sweet, settled sadness of expression and the lofty tranquility of the brow are admirably rendered. The artist is Spertini, of Pavia, well known as a sculptor, and as the friend and disciple of Mazzini. In the evening another meeting took place in the Sala Mazzini, in the Via del Prefetti, the chair being taken by Maurizio Quadrio, who bore visibly the traces of the illness which prevented his coming to the unveiling of the bust. Signor Quadrio gave a brief but animated and touching sketch of the conspirator, triumvir, and philosopher, and more than once he broke down from emotion when dwelling on this or that noble episode in the career, or lofty trait in the character of his friend. He was followed by another disciple and fellow-conspirator of Mazzini; then by a student of the University, who struck me by the maturity of his thought and the terse felicity of his language; then by a workingman, also an effective speaker; and finally by the advocate Petroni, who still stands out as one of the 'Irreconcilables' among the men of the Revolution. The proceedings came to a close about 10:30, and the company, among whom I observed a considerable number of English ladies, gradually dispersed."

NATIVE CRUELTY IN INDIA.

A Baroda correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette* furnishes the following remarkable, and, if true, atrocious particulars of a case of cruelty, which, he says, has created a profound sensation, as well it might. "It appears," says this authority, "that one of Malhar Rao's courtiers, who was in great favor with his Highness, was looked upon with jealousy by some of his fellow-courtiers. So, to get him into trouble with the Maharajah, they reported to his Highness that the favorite had been casting amorous glances at the Queen. The poor man was then seized under—as I hear it will be satisfactorily proved—the orders of the Maharajah, and cast into prison. Special fetters and manacles were forged for him. I have seen them. A great iron bar nearly as thick as your wrist and about eighteen inches long, with thick heavy rings fitting on it for the hands to go in to secure his arms. These things alone weighed twenty-two pounds. An iron ring of great weight was put around his neck, and a chain was, I believe, attached to it. Huge iron bars with rings attached, a together weighing thirty-five pounds, were fastened to his legs, so that it must have been impossible for the poor fellow even to walk a yard. He could neither stand, sit, nor lie down. I am told the weight of the iron attached to his hands must have been almost always on his chest, and the iron around his neck must have bent his body down so that his sufferings must have been terrible. But they discovered a way of adding to them. For about sixteen days they fed him on chutney made of chillies, and gave him salt water to drink. At the end of this time he died. Every one who has seen these fetters feels sick at the very thought of what this poor wretch must have suffered. All this time there was no charge made against him, and there is no reason to suppose that any notice would ever have been taken of the circumstance if it had not been for the inquiry which has been ordered to be held."

CLOCK-MAKING IN THE BLACK FOREST.

The manufacture of clocks in the Black Forest, says Galignani, is chiefly carried on at Dittishausen, Eisenach, Furtwangen, St. Georges, Lentz Kirch, Newstadt Friberg, Willingen, and Rohrenbach. It is only since the last thirty-five years that the small private makers have given place to the large work-shops now established. The cases, wheels, and other essential parts of the clocks and watches are made separately; the work is thus divided among various branches and the different pieces are sent to the factories, where they are put together, and the complete article is tried and regulated. An idea of the importance of that trade may be formed from the fact that in 1871 there were in the Black Forest 1,429 firms engaged in it, employing 7,525 men, besides women and children, in all about 13,000 persons. The number of articles produced was 1,800,000, among which were 100,000 of the first class, the whole representing a value of 10,000,000 florins (2 francs 15 centimes each). The highest branch of that industry is the manufacture of clocks with automatic figures or with music; the largest of these latter imitate a complete orchestra. This work is not divided like the others, the same artists making all the mechanism, with the exception of the metallic tubes. About 300 men are engaged in that particular occupation.

BURNING OF ANOTHER EDINBURGH THEATRE.

The Southminster Theatre, Nicolson street, Edinburgh, was on fire on March 14, at 10 o'clock P. M. and in about an hour, was completely destroyed. It was built of wood for Mr. Hengler's circus about twelve years ago, and was capable of accommodating about 2,000 persons. The fire extended to the old York Hotel, which was partly used as dressing-rooms for the theatre, and in a short time it was also entirely destroyed.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The Roman Catholic parochial schools of this City are attended by 30,000 pupils.

In the Concord, N. H., School District there are thirty-three schools, and 1,797 scholars, being an average daily attendance of 89 7-10 per cent. of the enrollment.

Woodbridge Odlin, Esq., of Exeter, N. H., has recently made a donation of $20,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy for the purpose of establishing in that school an English course of study.

At Dartmouth the students are holding prayer meetings each noon, from 12 to 12:30. The meetings are well attended, and much interest in religion is manifested. They are managed entirely by the students.

The veto put upon theatrical entertainments and advertised concerts of the different college societies by the faculty of Harvard has aroused some hostility and indignation among the students, and a number of appeals will be made to this body to mitigate their decision.

Last year the schools of West Virginia received $18,800 from the Peabody Fund, and this year it was hoped they would receive $15,000 notwithstanding the decrease of the fund, but it appears that the general fund is short $10,000.

The will of the late ex-Chief Justice Richard Ward Greene bequeaths $75,000 to aid the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools of Rhode Island, one-third to be paid now and the remainder upon the death of his widow. Mr. Greene was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The interior work on the new College Chapel at Yale is progressing, but matters are at a stand-still in regard to the completion of the portion of the structure next to Durfee Hall, owing to the fact that the question as to how much to expend in beautifying this portion of the edifice has not yet been fully decided.

The Summer course of instruction at Harvard will this year present two very attractive features. In addition to the studies to be prosecuted in Cambridge, a class will be formed to study the animal and vegetable life of the sea, at some point on the coast not yet determined upon, and another class will study geology in the mountains of Kentucky, leading a camp life for about two months.

A law which has just gone into effect in Wisconsin provides that every woman of the age of twenty-one years and upward, residing in the district within which the duties of the office are to be performed is eligible to the following school offices: Director, Treasurer, and Clerk of school districts; Director and Secretary of town boards, under the township system of school government; member of a board of education in cities, and County Superintendent of Schools.

The report of the Auditor of the Dining Association at Harvard for the first months has been published, showing that the cost has been $4 60 per week for each man; 11,653 weeks have been charged, making the cost to the 1st of April (not allowing for deductions for absence, &c.,) $53,604. Some rather harsh criticisms have been made upon the management, as the weekly price is higher than was generally expected, but the majority feel satisfied with the experiment, at the same time hoping the experience of the past will lead to improvement in the future.

The vacancy in the office of President of Haverford College, Penn., has been filled by the election of Prof. Thomas Chase. Mr. Chase is well known for his prominent career as student and professor at Harvard College, and for his faithful services at Haverford, where he has prepared editions of Virgil, Livy and Horace, which are widely used in the schools and colleges of this country. His Greek scholarship has been fitly recognized by his appointment as one of the American revisers of the English translation of the Bible, who are now at work in connection with the British committee of revision.

Mr. George F. Hoar appeals to the Alumni of the New-England colleges to take the lead in getting up a fund to rebuild the old Virginia College of William and Mary. Next to Harvard, William and Mary is the oldest collegiate foundation in the country, and before the Revolution it was the richest. Washington received from it his diploma as surveyor, and was its Chancellor during the closing years of his life. Jefferson was educated within its walls; the two Randolphs, President Monroe, and Chief Justice Marshall were among its graduates. The college buildings were first destroyed by fire in 1859, but out of the ample funds of the institution were promptly rebuilt. They were again destroyed by fire in 1862, while in possession of a body of stragglers from the Union Army.

A Philadelphia paper says: "The unusual severity of the past Winter and the stagnation in trade has manifested itself even in the attendance at the public schools. All the lower classes have fallen off greatly in numbers, and many divisions have been dropped for want of attendance. In other schools inducements have been offered by the teachers to their pupils in order that the number in the class might not fall below the standard fixed by the Board of Education, which, by the way, was reduced in December last, owing to the same cause. Parents could not afford to send their children to school; they had no clothes, they had no shoes to wear, the father was out of work, with gloomy prospects before him of living the Winter through, and he had had too hard a struggle in feeding them, and to provide the little ones with sufficient clothing."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: "Considerable excitement has been created here [Des Moines] during the past week by reason of remarks made by J. Sanders Reed, Rector of the Episcopal Church, during his sermon on Sunday a week ago. He was admonishing his church of their duty to support a church school, and told them they should do it, and not allow their children to be turned out upon the world heathens, as they are in the public schools. He further said the public schools were demoralizing, and even though the Bible was read there and prayers said, it was a mere formality, and had no good effect. So incensed were some of his parishioners that they got up and left the church. The press of the city took it up, and the Rector soon found himself in hot water, and on Wednesday evening he made explanation to his church, in which he said he did not refer to the city nor Iowa schools, but to the whole system of public schools. It was wrong. Scholars should be educated under the care of the church. He predicted that in ten years no person who was able to do otherwise would send their child to a public school. His remarks were promptly indorsed by the Catholic priests of the city by long letters in the city papers. One of them, Father Sassil, says: 'Say, therefore, the greatest shame instead of gem in the crown of America, is the public schools.' This only added intensity to the feeling, and the result is that the Rector, it is reported, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Easter."

At a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society the following resolutions were reported by Dr. Newell:

First—That physical culture is of primary importance in our public schools, and that gymnastic exercise should be made a part of our school system.

Second—That the "Kindergarten system" should be engrafted upon our public school system.

Third—That the school buildings should not exceed two stories in height.

Fourth—That 300 cubic feet of space and 35 square feet of floor space should be the minimum for each child in a school-room in connection with good ventilation.

Fifth—That proper warmth and pure air are of the first importance, and should be considered before ornamentation.

Sixth—That scholars should not maintain the same position more than half an hour at a time.

Seventh—That two short sessions daily are better than one long one.

Eighth—That no child should be permitted into our public schools as now conducted under seven years of age.

Ninth—That under twelve years of age three hours a day and for twelve and over four hours a day are sufficiently long confinement to mental culture.

Tenth—That study out of school should not usually be permitted.

Eleventh—That all incentives to emulation should be used cautiously, especially with girls.

Twelfth—That the "half-time system" should be introduced into our public schools.

DESTRUCTION OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS BY INSURGENTS.

Advices from Sagua La Grande to March 11 state:

"Within the last two days fourteen of the finest estates of this jurisdiction have been completely reduced to ashes by the fires of the incendiaries. The smoke of seven could be plainly seen about six miles from this place. The damage done to machinery and buildings will exceed $500,000, and the loss of crops cannot be calculated at less than 12,000 tons of sugar, to say nothing of the loss inflicted by the flight of negroes, &c."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	Reg. 6s. '81	120
11,000	U. S. C.6s.'81	121¼
8,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68	120½
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67	120½
5,000	U. P. L. Gt.	100⅛
35,000	U. P. Sink. F.	91⅞
100	Con. Coal	48
900	West. Un....s3.	76⅝
1000	do	76¾
1200	do	76⅞
800	Pac. Mail	44⅝
100	do	44¾
1200	do	44⅝
1200	do....s3.	44½
800	do	44⅜
3400	do....b3.	44½
1800	do	44½
500	do....s3.	44⅜
300	do	44½
600	do	44⅛
3200	do	44¾
700	do	44⅞
100	do	45
2800	do	47⅞
1100	Erie	34
300	Erie	33⅞
50	do	34¼
1300	do	34
200	do	33⅞
100	do....s20.	33⅝
700	do	34
600	do	34⅛
1700	do....b3.	34¼
500	do	34¼
3100	do	34⅜
2800	do	34½
900	do....b3.	34⅜
10	do	34¾
1900	do	34⅜
300	North-W. Pf....b3.	59
100	do	59¼
900	Union Pac	60
200	do....c.	60
200	do	60⅛
200	do	60¼
2200	do	60⅛
200	do	60
400	do	60⅛
900	do	60¼
800	do	60½
600	do	60⅝
500	do	60¾
300	do	60⅞
100	do....b3.	61
1000	do	61
700	do	61⅛
200	do	61
200	do	60⅞
200	do	61
700	do	61⅛
500	do	61¼
100	do	61⅜
1600	do	61½
300	do	61⅜
1500	do	61¼
1400	do	61⅛
100	do	61¼
100	do...n. r. c.	61⅜
500	do	61¼
100	North-west....s5.	45¾
200	do	45¾
500	do	45¾
700	do....s3.	45⅞
600	do....b3.	46
1200	do	46⅛
100	do	46
600	do....b3.	46
200	do	46⅛
1300	do....s3.	46
1700	Rock Island	106½
600	do	106⅝
400	do	106¾
700	do	106⅞
100	do	106¾
200	St. Paul	37½
800	do	37⅝
100	do	37½
1100	do	37¾
100	St. Paul Pf....b3.	57
400	do	57
400	Ohio & Miss....b3.	28
1000	do....b60.	28
50	do	27⅞
200	do....b30.	28
200	Del., L. & West.	111¾
100	Tol. & Wab.	13⅝
400	do	13⅞
500	do	14
100	do	14⅛
200	do	14¼
500	do	14⅜
400	do....b3.	14½
100	do	14¼
200	do	14
200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	35
100	do	35⅛
100	do	35¼
300	do	36
100	do	36¼
300	do	36½
100	do	37
100	do	37⅛
100	do	36½
100	Han. & St. Jo.	26
100	do	26¼
100	do	26½
100	do	26¾
100	do	27
100	do....b30.	27⅛
300	do	27⅜
500	do	28
300	do	28¼
800	do	28½
600	do	28¾
100	do	28¼
100	do	28⅜
100	do	28¾
500	do	29
200	do	28⅞
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	48½
200	N. J. Southern	5½
300	Lake Shore	74⅝
100	do	74¾
500	do	74⅞
500	do	75
1300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101
100	Quicksilver	31¾

MONDAY, March 29—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday was more remarkable than even the preceding one as regards the importance of events in financial circles. The buoyancy of the stock market, the chief feature of the week, exceeded anything known since the panic of 1873, and the volume of business was unprecedented in the history of the board. The gold speculation lost ground and has ceased to excite any apprehension in the public mind. There was a decided improvement in the foreign exchanges, although a portion of the advance was lost at the close. The active speculation in stocks had little or no effect upon the money market, and, with the exception of a few short intervals, the rates of interest were maintained at low figures, and the supply of capital was abundant. In connection with the monetary situation some curious facts are presented this year. It is always customary during the closing days of March for the New-York City banks to send large amounts of currency to the Middle and Eastern States to assist in making the usual First of April settlement among the farmers. The amount sent up to the present time this year is insignificant, compared with previous years, and some of the City banks during the week have been receiving currency from Boston and the Western cities, so that the legal tenders in the bank statement show but a small decrease for the week. What money has already gone to the interior, and that which is still to go during the few remaining days of the month, will all return again in the early part of April, and, in addition, it is not unlikely that the return flow of currency will exceed in amount the outflow for the April settlements. The signs are all favorable for an easy working of the money market in the future, and the importance of this can be well appreciated by those engaged in legitimate trade. With a further growth of confidence new enterprises may be started and old ones revived, which, of course, would give more active employment for money and impart a more healthy tone to the market. The volume of trade for the week was fair, considering the adverse influences of extremely unfavorable weather, and everything looks well for a good business as soon as the weather becomes seasonable, especially as it is known that the supply of goods in the interior is small, and the agricultural classes are likely to be placed in the possession of considerable amounts of money from the sale of the surplus products as soon as the roads will admit of the transportation of produce to the railroads. The importance of the rise in breadstuffs has been heretofore adverted to, and this is now being generally appreciated. The marketing of the wheat and other grains still left in the hands of the farmers, and the moving to the sea-board of the hog and beef products of the West, must give that section the handling of very large amounts of money, probably not less in the aggregate than $100,000,000, the influence of which will be felt from the leading cities of the Atlantic coast to those of almost every part of the Western country; the merchant will feel it in reviving trade; the railroads will reap the benefit of it in increased traffic, both from the movement of produce to the sea-board and the return flow of merchandise to the interior; labor will feel it in increased employment; various enterprises left in a dormant state by the panic of 1873 will be resuscitated; the cotton and woolen mills of New-England will be fully employed; the blast-furnaces of the Middle and Western States gradually set to work again, and throughout all the ramifications of trade and commerce will the influence of the marketing of our surplus of products be favorably felt. It seems to be now generally conceded that the country has reached the turning point, and that from this time forward the nation is likely to recuperate steadily from the depression which followed the catastrophes of the close of the eventful year 1873. Wall street is always quick to perceive the approach of prosperity or depression, and the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange during the past few weeks, and especially during the week last past, affords a clear and unmistakable indication of the confidence entertained in financial circles as to the hopeful prospects of trade and commerce in the future. The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday was favorable. The figures show a decrease in loans of $4,305,300, and a liquidation in deposits of $3,694,800. The legal tenders are down $232,300, and the circulation $697,100. The specie average has increased $1,014,000. The excess of reserve above legal requirements now stands at $6,501,175, against $4,795,775 the previous week, a gain of $1,705,400. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	March 20.	March 27.	March 28, 1874.
Loans	$283,358,100	$279,052,800	$286,177,500
Specie	7,268,800	8,282,800	25,439,300
Legal tenders	52,131,800	51,899,500	60,585,100
Deposits	218,419,300	214,724,500	239,730,900
Circulation	[illegible]	21,534,800	26,736,400

And the following shows the relations between the total reserves and the total liabilities of the banks:

	March 20.	March 27.	Differences.
Specie	$7,268,800	$8,282,800	Inc..$1,014,000
Legal tenders	52,131,800	51,899,500	Dec. 232,300
Total reserve	$59,400,600	$60,182,300	Dec. $781,700
Reserve required ag't deposits	54,604,825	53,681,125	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$4,795,775	6,501,175	Inc..$1,705,400

On the Stock Exchange both investment and speculative shares were characterized by strength and buoyancy, a general improvement in values having been recorded, the week closing with no diminution in the excitement. The advance in prices ranged from 1½ to nearly 10 ⅌ cent. in the active list, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Erie, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares leading the upward movement. The transactions for the five business days of the week, Good Friday having been observed as a close holiday on the Stock Exchange, reached the enormous total of 1,750,000 shares, by far the largest portion of the business having been in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Erie, and Northwest. Union Pacific advanced from 51⅞ to 61½, with sales at the close at only ¼ ⅌ cent. below the highest point. Pacific Mail fell off from 39¾ to 39¼, but afterward advanced 6 ⅌ cent. The improvement is attributed to the reforms inaugurated by the new management, the large decrease in running expenses and the increase in freight and passenger rates resulting from the establishment of harmonious relations with the railroads. Erie awoke from its spell of inactivity and assumed quite a prominent position in the dealings. In the final business the price touched 34⅝, an advance of nearly 8 ⅌ cent. The preferred advanced from 45 to 48 on comparatively small dealings. Northwest fell off from 46 to 43¾, but afterward more than recovered the decline, closing firm at 46⅛. The preferred, after declining 1 per cent., rose to 59¼, an advance of over 2 per cent. from the lowest point. Lake Shore, Rock Island, Western Union, and the St. Paul shares advanced 1 to 2 per cent., and closed generally at the best prices. Hannibal and St. Joseph ranged from 23¼ to 29 for the common, and from 32 to 37½ for the preferred. Wabash fell from 30⅞ to 12¼, rose to 14¾, and reacted slightly at the close. Investment shares advanced ¼ to 2 per cent. The closing dealings on Saturday were attended with firmness and buoyancy.

There was no perceptible change in the money market, which continued easy at 3@4 per cent. for call loans during the greater part of the week. There were some exceptions at slightly higher rates, but the advance was speedily followed by an increased supply of capital. In discounts a moderate business was transacted on the basis of 5½ to 7 per cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm early in the week and rates were advanced from $4 81½ and $4 85½ to $4 83 and $4 87 for Bankers' 60 days and demand bills respectively. The demand was checked by the return of higher rates for cash gold, and at the close the nominal rates stood at $4 82 and $4 86, while actual business was done as low as $4 80½ and $4 84½. Gold declined from $116⅜ to $115½, and afterward rose to 116¼. The market exhibited less spirit than last week, and was devoid of any special features. Cash gold was in better supply for a time, and the loaning rates easy. On Saturday 1-32@3-64 was paid for its use, but the supply soon increased, and holders paid a slight consideration to have balances carried.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent., the highest prices having been current at the close. Railroad bonds were firm, and prices advanced under a good investment inquiry. The Union Pacific securities led the market, and attained the highest prices ever made. State bonds presented no feature calling for comment.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Mar. 28, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115½	115¼	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	117¾	117¼	118
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	120⅞	119⅞	120¼
American Gold	116⅜	115½	112⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	100¾	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	105½	107½
Pacific Mail	45¼	39¼	48⅛
St. Paul Common	37¾	35⅞	45
St. Paul Preferred	57	55¾	64⅞
Western Union	77¼	75⅞	80⅜
Union Pacific	61½	51⅞	37½
Lake Shore	75⅝	73⅜	80⅞
Toledo and Wabash	14¾	12¼	48
North-western Common	46⅛	43¾	57
North-western Preferred	59¼	57	73¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	111¾	111⅛
New-Jersey Central	111½	111	107
Panama	115	113½	115½
Erie	34⅝	26¾	40½
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27	31⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5⅛	32¼
Harlem	130½	130	130

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS MARCH 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	101	101	100¾	101
Erie	34⅝	31¾	34⅜	34½
Lake Shore	75⅝	74½	74¾	74⅞
Wabash	14¾	13⅛	14	14¼
North-western	46⅛	45½	46	46⅛
North-western Pref.	59¼	58¼	59¼	59½
Rock Island	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	106¾
Milwaukee & St. P.	37¾	36¾	37⅝	37¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	57	56½	57	57½
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	91¾	92⅛
Del., L. & West.	112	111¾	111½	112
Michigan Central	77	77	76	77
Union Pacific	61½	58½	61⅛	61¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	29	24½	28½	29
Han. & St. Jos. Pref.	37½	33	36½	37½
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27¾	27⅞	28
Missouri Pacific	48½	48¼	48⅜	48½
Panama	115	115	114	115
Western Union	77	76¾	76¾	76⅞
Atlan. & Pac. Tel.	24	23¾	24	25
Pacific Mail	45¼	44	44¾	44⅞
Quicksilver	32½	31¾	31¼	32
Quicksilver Pref.	38	38	38	40
Amer. M. U. Express	64	64	63⅞	64
U. S. Express	61	61	60½	62

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	January	$10,119,325
August	7,316,397	February	3,763,118
September	2,222,533	March 6	588,761
October	1,614,753	March 13	664,270
November	4,448,600	March 20	826,991
December	12,497,641	March 27	639,283
Total			$48,207,310
Total to same date, 1874			28,784,452
Increase in 1875			$19,422,858

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$24,684,968
August	32,101,567	February	30,161,910
September	30,343,091	March 6	10,819,858
October	[illegible],983,335	March 13	7,223,855
November	23,949,867	March 20	7,960,911
December	24,085,984	March 27	7,127,029
Total			$259,302,396
Total same date, 1874			265,030,145
Decrease in 1875			$5,727,749

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	Feb. 9	$4,382,576
August	24,584,859	Feb. 16	3,952,584
September	21,690,714	Feb. 23	5,133,631
October	24,285,552	March 2	3,469,070
November	19,988,235	March 9	5,242,000
December	23,504,786	March 16	5,127,006
January	16,286,303	March 23	4,104,679
Total			$188,206,373
Total to same date, 1874			224,376,092
Decrease in 1875			$36,169,719
Gold, March 27, 1875			116⅛
Gold, March 28, 1874			112⅞

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,306
March 6	2,712,70[illegible]	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,50[illegible]	486,000
March 20	1,712,000	207,700
March 27	2,738,965	238,418
Total	$86,051,556	$54,986,865
Total 1874	86,586,400	49,167,389

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 92⅞@93. United States 10-40 Bonds, 102¾. Erie, 26⅜@27.

1:30 P. M.—Erie, 26¾.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27¼@27½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Lead, pigs	300
Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, sides	22,549
Beans, bbls	154	Pea-nuts, bags	810
Broom-corn, bales	45	Tar, bbls	752
Dried Fruit, pks	174	Resin, bbls	1,923
Eggs, bbls	1,655	Spirits Turp., bbls	641
Flour, bbls	11,521	Crude Turp., bbls	674
Meal, bags	1,162	Rice, pks	73
Wheat, bushels	89,980	Oil-cake, pks	3,410
Corn, bushels	51,700	Beef, pks	50
Oats, bushels	28,800	Pork, pks	618
Rye, bushels	400	Cut-meats, pks	1,344
Malt, bushels	14,200	Lard, tcs	1,207
Barley, bushels	5,000	Butter, pks	3,134
Peas, bushels	6,000	Cheese, pks	3,152
Grass-seed, bags	314	Tallow, pks	18
Cotton, bales	3,591	Stearine, pks	50
Oat-meal, bbls	150	Rice Chaff, sacks	600
Oat-meal, bags	1,200	Sugar, bbls	114
Flax, bales	420	Syrup, bbls	40
Flax-seed, bags	16	Starch, pks	2,345
Grease, pks	50	Spelter, pcs	1,717
Hemp, bales	32	Tea, pks	3,404
Hops, bales	236	Tobacco, hhds	175
Hides, No	3,810	Tobacco, pks	813
Hides, bbls	180	Wool, bales	123
Lard-oil, bbls	55	Whisky, bbls	1,022

ASHES—Have been inactive, but steady at $6 for Pots and $8 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been held firmly at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow, on a light stock and fair inquiry.

BRICKS—Have been rather more inquired for since our last, with stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$6 75; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58, ⅌ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been generally dull but quoted steady. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been inactive in the wholesale line, with values quoted somewhat irregular and nominal. Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton. Trade in the retail line has been limited at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted a shade firmer since our last, with good ordinary to prime now quoted at 15c.@18c., gold, on a better demand, with sales reported of 7,000 bags by the Gamaliel at 15¼c. and 988 bags by the Havana at 17c., gold; and taken out of stock, 6,317 bags by the Surprise, 2,250 bags by the Florence, 1,785 bags by the Blackpool, and 311 bags by the Merrimack. And at Baltimore, 500 bags by the Aquidneck, on private terms. Stock in first hands here this evening, 75,639 bags. Other kinds quoted steadier but quiet, within the previous range.

COTTON—Business in this line has been comparatively light, the Cotton Exchange having remained closed and dealings having been limited to a few private operations, on, however, a very firm basis as to values. The reported transactions included some 1,700 bales, part for export.... The receipts at this port for two days were 3,591 bales, including 491 bales from Norfolk, 799 bales from Wilmington, 409 bales from Charleston, and 1,892 bales by railway.... The receipts at all the shipping ports were 6,227 bales for the day, and 49,119 bales for the week.

Prices of Cotton in New-York—American Standard Classifications.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady and in moderate request, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted nominally unchanged in price, but has been very quiet as a rule.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in fairly active demand at essentially unaltered rates. Trade and family Extras have been in limited request at about former figures. The sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very fancy State and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75 for fair to very good, and $5 for fancy Minnesota, the latter for bakers' use; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85, and trade and family Extra at about former figures. Included in the sales were 8,400 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, at quoted rates.... Southern Flour in light demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice family Extras.... Canada Flour dull and neglected.... Rye Flour has been moderately active, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 500 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in brisk request and quoted firmer, within the range of from $3 90@$4 40 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80, closing at $4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 2,450 bbls., including 1,150 bbls. Brandywine at quoted rates; 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 40; and 600 bbls. ordinary Yellow Western, mostly at $4 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in request, in a jobbing way, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔.... Oat-meal has been inactive and quoted at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after by shippers, as well as by millers, and has been quoted weaker in price, in instances 1c.@2c. lower, on more liberal offerings, especially of other than Milwaukee stock. Winter Wheat has been dull, yet quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring, ordinary to choice, chiefly at $1 27 for (16,000 bushels) prime Milwaukee, to arrive within two weeks; $1 18@$1 21 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 17@$1 18 for stock in store, closing at $1 17 for very good, in store, and $1 18 for fair do., afloat; $1 17½@$1 20 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 40 for ordinary to extra choice White Western, mostly at $1 40 for the best, and within the previous range for Red and Amber Western.... New Corn has been in good request, partly for export, at rather stronger rates, but closed dull and a shade off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels at 86½c.@87½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, closing at about 87c.@87¼c. for prime, afloat; 87½c.@88c. for new Yellow Western, and 87c., in part, for new White do.... Old Corn dull and nominal to-day.... Rye very quiet; held above the views of buyers. A few car lots sold within the range of 96c.@$1 ⅌ bushel.... Barley has been in fair demand, but the advanced prices claimed checked operations. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels California (in store) at $1 20@$1 22½c., with prime Canada West quoted as high as $1 56 bid and up to $1 62 asked, afloat, and Danubian at $1 25 bid and up $1 35 asked; also, 5000 bushels French, to arrive, reported at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.... Barley-malt inactive at irregular prices.... Oats have been in good request, and prime stock quoted strong as to price, with sales reported of 48,500 bushels at 68c.@70½c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 70c.@70½c. for stock, afloat; 68c.@72c. for inferior to prime White do.; 70c. for fair White State; 69c. for Mixed do., and 71c. for strictly prime Mixed Canada.... Hay, Straw, and Feed held with firmness within the previous range on a moderately active demand.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 6,794 bbls. Flour, 534,276 bushels Wheat, 68,693 bushels Corn, 8,577 bushels Rye, and 18,424 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet since our last, with Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¼c.; Calcutta Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Of Domestic Cloth, 1,000 rolls have been sold at Boston at 12c.

HEMP—Has been held more firmly, but not active. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian at $220@$225, gold ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally,) $175, currency, ⅌ ton; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. Jute, 4c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. Jute Butts have been quite freely dealt in since our last, sales having been reported of 750 bales here at 2⅝c.@2¾c., and 3,600 bales at Boston at 2¾c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in, but at easier prices. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings. The week's receipts have been 38,527 Hides; sales, 44,910 Hides and 45 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,650 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 to 22 ℔., at 23¼c.@23½c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 2,290 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 27 ℔., on private terms; 8,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 ℔., at 23¾c.@24c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 ℔., at 22½c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 1,440 Dry California, 24 ℔., part at 22¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 5,020 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 ℔., at 19c.@21¼c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,455 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔., on private terms; 1,580 Dry West India, 15 ℔., at 17c., gold, 60 days, selected; 770 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 ℔., at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 800 Dry Ecuador Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 8,500 Dry Texas, 25 to 26 ℔., at 21½c., currency, cash less 4 to 5 ⅌ cent., selected; 3,460 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 ℔., part at 20c., currency, cash, selected; 800 Dry Southern, 16 to 18 ℔., on private terms; 250 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 395 Wet-salted Texas, 40 to 50 ℔., on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 10c., currency, and 45 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 to 15 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 378 Montevideo, 210 Monterey, and 2,200 Buenos Ayres Kips on private terms; 700 Dry Texas, 21 ℔., at 19¼c., four months; 700 Green-salted do., at 10c., and 600 City Slaughter at 9⅝c. Stock in first hands here to-day, 189,200 Hides and 730 bales do., against 101,700 Hides and 408 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been attracting rather more attention, but at somewhat easier and irregular prices. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to very choice, new, 33c.@40c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 737 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 40,274 bales, as against 18,946 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 54 bales, and since Sept. 1, 15,337 bales. Mr. Wells says: "Brewers have bought moderately, though most of the business done has been of a forced character, and between holders who were compelled to realize and buyers who were speculatively inclined, and who have hopes of better prices next month. Quite free purchases of choice Hops have been made in the interior this week by our dealers at 37c., cash. Although 40c. and over is asked for the same quality of goods here, 38c. is all that could be realized."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—More demand has been noted for supplies, and holders have been more confident in their views.

LEATHER—Has been in somewhat better request in most instances, and values have been generally quoted steady. The week's exports have been 4,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Foreign firm, but inactive. A cargo of 783 hhds., 42 tcs., and 7 bbls. Matanzas, of recent arrival, not yet reported marketed. Of New-Orleans, new crop, 280 bbls. reported sold at 64c.@74c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in ample stock and comparatively moderate demand, on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather slow of sale, yet quoted firm, within the range of $2 07@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 25@$4 ⅌ 280 ℔.... Tar has been inactive at $2 20 for Wilmington Rope.... City Pitch, $2 25, delivered.... Of Spirits Turpentine, 60 bbls. merchantable sold at 36c. ⅌ gallon; market quiet but steady.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, with City, in bags, quoted at $44@$45, gold; Western, in bags, at $47 50@$48, currency.... The week's receipts have been 4,971 pks.; exports, 8,577 bags.

PETROLEUM—Has been less confidently sought after, and quoted rather easier in price.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c.... Of Refined, 6,000 bbls., for early delivery, were sold at 14¾c.@14⅞c.... Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 14⅜c.@14¾c.... Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20½c.... City Naphtha, 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at about former prices, with sales reported for early delivery of only 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 70@$20 75, with Prime Western Mess quoted at $18 75@$19, and extra Prime at $15 75@$16; and for forward delivery of new Western Mess 500 bbls., May option, at $20 60, closing at $20 62½@$20 70.... Dressed Hogs in less demand and quoted down to 9⅝c.@9¾c. for City.... Cut-meats have been in moderate request at generally unchanged rates; sales, 3,500 pieces fresh Meats, including Shoulders at 8c., Hams at 11½c. and Bellies at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 13½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@10c.; small lots of Pickled Bellies at former figures; 300 bxs. Boston Backs on private terms, quoted at 12c.@12½c.; with Western Meats quoted as before.... Bacon dull, but steady; 50 bxs. Western Long Clear sold at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔.... Lard has been quoted rather firmer in price, on restricted offerings, but has been less active. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c., closing at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; small lots of Western Steam at 14½c.; 60 tcs. City Steam at 14⅛c.; 200 tcs No. 1 City at 13⅜c.; and Refined quoted at 14c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., April options, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; 2,750 tcs., May, at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c. ⅌ ℔.; and 1,000 tcs. June at 14 9-16c. ⅌ ℔.... Beef dull at unaltered rates.... Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold at $18@$21.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate request within the former range.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,866 pks. Pork, 1,530 pks. Beef, 8,837 pks. Bacon, 9,847 pks. Lard, 29,207 pks. Cheese, and 589 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been more sought after, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted from $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, tree, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been rather slow of sale and weak as to values, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 80, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack demand, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Very little inquiry has been noted for Clover, particularly from export buyers, whose bids—few in number—have been on a lower basis. The home trade call has been mostly for Pennsylvania and Western. Sales have been reported of 150 bags, about prime Western, at 11 3-16c., and 50 bags Pennsylvania at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Prime State quoted at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Stock in store offered with reserve, and at extreme rates.... Rough Flax very scarce and quiet; quoted steady.... Timothy very dull, especially car-stock; quotations nominally unchanged.... Calcutta Linseed quiet since our last.... Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $2 62½@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 10, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔.

SKINS—Deer, firm and wanted; receipts, 182 bales; sales, 19,000 ℔. Para 3,000 ℔. Central America, and 3,000 ℔. Matamoras at full sales.... Goat steady and in fair request; receipts, 569 bales; sales, 200 bales Mexican, 50 bales Puerto Cabello, 10 bales Texas, and 3 bales Buenos Ayres within the previous range.

SPICES—Have been in a jobbing way more sought after. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@18c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good Refining, and in fair request; sales reported since our last of 893 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8¼c., the latter rate for high test; 85 hhds. Grocery do. at 8½c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 1,000 bxs. Derosne at 9c., and 2,097 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.... Refined quoted a shade firmer and in more demand.

TALLOW—Firm, but quiet; sales equal to 71,000 ℔. good to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c. The week's exports have been 1,538 pks.... Stearine in moderate demand, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14¾c., and prime to choice Western, in tcs., at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c. Sales, 25 tcs. good Western at 14¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, within the previous range; sales, 5,800 half-chests Oolong, 2,000 half-chests Japan, and 400 half-chests Green, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in very good demand and firm at $1 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in the local market has been comparatively tame since our last, with only a moderate demand noted for accommodation, either on berth or charter. Rates have been generally quoted weak. The offerings on berth have been unusually light for the English as well as for Continental ports. The outport movements have also been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam 350 pks. Bacon and Lard at 3⅜s. ⅌ ton; 175 pks. Tobacco and 20,000 Staves on private terms; and 600 bbls. Apples, mostly at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 800 tons Provisions at 30s.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 1,200 bbls. Apples, 1,100 bags Coffee, and 500 pks. Tobacco (engaged some days since) on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,499 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, on private terms, quoted nominally, in bags, at 20s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 200 pks. Seed and 5,000 Staves on private terms.... For Hull, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain, (to complete cargo,) at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British barkentine, about 250 tons, with Oil-cake, in bags, from Philadelphia, at 25s. ⅌ ton.... For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 4,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 7d. ⅌ quarter, and a British ship, 848 tons, with resawed Timber, from Pensacola, reported at 130s. For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Grain at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and a Swedish bark, 410 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, by steam, 1,500 Wet-salted Hides on private terms, quoted at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton, 1,300 pkgs. Provisions, and 6,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms. For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bales Cotton and 350 pks. Tobacco, on private terms; 1,200 pks. Bacon and Lard, part at 28s. 9d. ⅌ ton; 5,300 bags Coffee (taken some days since) on private terms, and 100 bbls. Beef, at 4s. ⅌ bbl. Also, a German bark, 650 tons, with Timber and Staves, from Richmond, reported at £900.... For the Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence, with Resin, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ 280 ℔.... For Leghorn, an Italian brig, 271 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For Rio Janeiro, a Swedish brig with about 1,400 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ⅌ bbl.... For Barbados, an American schooner, 243 tons, with general cargo from Philadelphia, reported at 50c. ⅌ bbl.... For St. John, P. R., a British schooner, about 1,200 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $650.... For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 189 tons, with general cargo, at $1,800 and port charges.... For Porto Rico, direct, an American brig, 172 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $800.... For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 398 tons, reported on the basis of $5 12½ for Sugar.... For St. Jago and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar.... For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 336 tons, (now here,) with Sugar from Brunswick, for port charges, and back with Sugar to a port north of Hatteras, at $6 75.... For Sagua, an American brig, 285 tons, with Shooks, from Philadelphia, reported at 20c.... For Cape Haytien, an American schooner, 135 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 70c. ⅌ bbl.... For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 152 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $3 ⅌ ton.... For Providence, an American schooner with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $6.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 13c. ⅌ bushel; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50; another, with do., from Fernandina, at $6 50; and another with do., from Savannah, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 27.—Flour scarce, in fair demand for lower grades; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 10@$5 25; Choice, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat unsettled; Mixed, 85c.@86c.; White, 85c.@87c.; Yellow, 86c.@87c. Oats easier, 80c. Bran dull, lower, $1 35. Hay dull; Prime, $24; Choice, $28. Pork strong, at $20 50@$21 12½. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 11⅝c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13¼c. Hams—Choice in demand at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard dull—unchanged. Sugar firm, in good demand; common, 6¾c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8¾c. Molasses in fair demand; light receipts; choice slightly fermenting, 65c. Whisky nominal; Louisiana and ordinary Western, $1 12@$1 1; choice Western, $1 15@$1 16. Coffee declining; ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¼c.@16½c.; good to prime, 16¾c.@17½c. Corn-meal firmer; good stock; light receipts; sales at $3 80@$3 85; asking, $3 90. Gold 116¾. Exchange—New-York Sight ⅛c. premium; Sterling, $5 57½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—Receipts—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 15,900 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Flour firm and higher; sales, 400 bbls. at $5 25@$6 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $5 75@$6 75 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White; new process, $8 25@$10. Wheat quiet and firmer, asking $1 10 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; sales, 6,000 bushels hard Minnesota at $1 16. Corn scarce and very firm; sales, 15 cars new, on the track, at 79½c., to arrive; 2 cars do., in store, at 80c. Oats retailing only at 65c., bagged. Rye neglected and scarce; State, nominally $1. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales, 1 car six-rowed State at $1 25, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 31½, 1,000 bushels choice do. at $1 40. Seeds in good request and steady; sales, 1,300 bushels at $2 65@$2 90 for Timothy, $7 30@$7 75 for large Clover, $6 40@$6 50 for medium Clover. Pork firm at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 15c.@15½c. Dressed Hogs for local trade. $10@$10 50. Lake Fish—$5 for Trout, $6 for White, ⅌ half-barrel. Highwines entirely nominal.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1@$1 01¼ for No. 1 Spring; No. 2 do., 94¼c., spot; 94c., April; 98⅜c., May; 99¼c., June; No. 3 do., 91½c.@92c.; rejected, 85c.@85½c. Corn buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 69c., fresh, spot, 68⅛c. bid, April; 76c. bid, May; Rejected, 67¼c. Oats buoyant, unsettled; No. 2, 56c., fresh, spot; 55c., April. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley quiet, unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 01, spot; 99c.@$1, April. Pork unsettled; in fair demand at $19 95@$19 97½, spot or April; $20 25, May. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at $13 87½, spot or April; $14 07½, May. Whisky, $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat was declining at 93¾c.@93⅞c., April; 98½c., May; 99¼c., June. Corn, 76c., May. Oats, ⅛c. lower. Pork and Lard generally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firmer and higher at 70c. Oats firm at 60c.@64c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm; higher at $21. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Live Hogs steady; offerings all of low grades; common, $6 75@$7 35; fair to medium, $7 50@$8.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour moderately active; prices very firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$8. Rye Flour firm at $5. Wheat firmly held; Red, $1 25; Amber, $1 26@$1 28; White, $1 37. Rye held at $1. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Western Mixed, 84c.; White, 85c. Oats fairly active; White, 68c.@69½c.; Mixed, 64c.@66c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $21 25@$21 50. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked do., 13c.@14c.; Pickled do., 11¾c.@12¼c.; Smoked Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Salted do., 10¾c.@11¼c. Lard, 13½c.@14¾c. Whisky—Western held at $1 16. Petroleum steady; Refined, 14¾c.; Crude, 10c.@10¼c. Clover-seed in good demand; Western, 11c.@11½c.; State, 10c.@11c. Timothy, $2 60@$3. Flax-seed, $1 90. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Firsts, 25c.@27c.; do. Seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. Seconds, 16c.@17c. Cheese firm; unchanged. Eggs lower; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware Firsts, 28c.@29c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 12. Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 Red Western, $1 25; Red Pennsylvania, $1 25@$1 26. Corn quiet and a shade lower; White Southern, 85c.; Yellow do., 83c.; Mixed Western, 84c. Oats dull; Southern, 68c.@71c.; White Western, 69c.; Mixed do., 66c. Rye quiet and firm at $1@$1 05. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm, upward tendency. Pork steady at $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. for car-loads, loose. Bacon active, firmer; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard quiet, unchanged. Butter dull, weak; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum quiet at 7c.@7⅛c. Coffee nominally higher; Rio cargoes, 15½c.@18c. Whisky firm at $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull; unchanged. Corn weak; a fraction lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@70¼c., in elevator, cash; 69½c., April. Oats lower to sell; little doing; No. 2, 63c.@63½c. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye declining at $1@$1 02. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Pork, $20 75@$21, cash. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard firm at $13 70@$13 80. Live Hogs active for best grades; offerings mainly of common; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Bacon, $6 50@$7; good to extra, $7 25@$8. Cattle in fair demand at unchanged prices. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 01½; No. 2, 94c.; April, 94⅛c.; May, 98⅝c. Oats in fair demand and a shade easier; No. 2, in store, fresh, 54c. Corn firm and steadier; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 69c.; new, in store, 67½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 06. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, fresh, $1 08; No. 3 Spring, in store, 90c. Provisions very steady. Pork strong at $20, cash and April. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Middles, 10⅜c.@12½c., boxed. Prime Lard steady; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, March 27.—Flour very firm, with good demand; Sales of Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8; Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common, extra, and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn firm and in demand at 89½c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 70c.@73c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $29. Fine Feed and Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,835 bbls.; Corn, 19,600 bushels; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 8,510 bushels; Shorts, 6,860 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22; Extra White Michigan, $1 21; Amber Michigan, $1 14½; May, $1 17½; No. 2 Light, $1 14½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 14; April, $1 15; No. 3 Red, $1 09½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 15. Corn in fair demand, and advanced; High Mixed, 72¾c.; April, 73c.; May, 75c.; June, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 72¼c.; no grade, 71½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 60c.; White, 62½c.; Michigan, 60¼c. Clover-seed, $6 45@$6 85. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 27.—Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm but quiet; sales 350 bushels Canada at $1 40. Corn-meal, $34, bolted; $33, unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Ship-stuffs, $30; Middlings, $32, ⅌ ton.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye higher, and sells for 96c.@97c. in the street. Oats higher; sales, 1 car No. 1 White State at 72c. Corn in fair request at full prices; sales, 1 car round Yellow at 88c.; 4 cars No. 1 and No. 2 High Mixed Western at 85½c.; 2 cars No. 2 do. at 85c. Barley unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 40. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 64c.@65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions stronger; Pork, $21 50@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 16c. Whisky firmer at $1 12. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm. Corn-meal active and higher at 87c.@89c. Oats firm; in fair demand at 72c.@73c. Lard firm; in fair demand at 14½c.@15¼c. Bulk-Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11½c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle active at full prices; receipts 1,500 head; medium Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; shipping, $5@$7; shipments, 3,500 head. Live Hogs firm; receipts 8,000 head; light, $6 90@$7 30; heavy, $7@$8 50; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep weak; inferior to common, $3 75@$4 75; medium to extra, $5@$6 75.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; extra, $1 20½@$1 21; No. 1, $1 17½@$1 18; Amber, $1 12@$1 13½. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72½c.@74c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 59½c.@60½c. Clover-seed, $6 50. No receipts.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin strong at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for Hard; $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton strong; good demand; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 604 bales; gross, 1,104 bales; exports to France, 1,777 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 208,771 bales.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton quiet and weak. Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 436 bales; gross, 481 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,280 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 553 bales; stock, 58,346.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 663 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 29,070 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton holiday—Net receipts, 314 bales; gross, 408 bales; stock, 43,509 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 27.—Wool market unchanged; fine Fleeces are dull and prices still rule quite low; but all grades below XX meet with a steady demand, and desirable lots of No. 1 Combing and Delaine Fleeces would bring an advance on recent prices, as they are very scarce and difficult to find. The principal sales of XX Fleeces have been at 52½c.@53c.; but a low X has been sold as high as 56c., and a choice No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania would bring 57c.@58c., and perhaps a higher figure; XX Fleeces are in fact worth 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. less than choice Medium and No. 1 grades. Manufacturers have been running so much on these grades that stocks are almost exhausted. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are very scarce; some Washed have been sold at 64c.@66c., and desirable lots would readily command these figures; unwashed has ranged from 45c.@50c.; Pulled Wool continues in demand, and has met with a ready sale. The transactions of the week include 283,000 ℔., and comprise considerable Combing Pulled from 54c.@58c., and good to choice Supers from 50c.@55c. In California Wool, the sales include 238,000 ℔. at 25c.@37c. for Spring, and 17½c.@25c. for Fall. Some considerable lots of very good Fall have been received during the week.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA............Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF INDIANA..............Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway. Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, April 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, April 10.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA. Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.................SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC...................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.................SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA....WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA........WED., April 14
ALGERIA.....WED., April 7 | *RUSSIA.......WED., April 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..............SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE...................SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.................SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.) First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, April 6.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, April 13.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat. April 3, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap. 24, 7:30 A. M.
Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece...........................Wednesday, April 14, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SO. CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 31.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, Apl. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.
ATLAS...................................April 3.
....April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS....................................April 9.
ETNA....................................April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of Passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class.........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class..............20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 8th of April.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA...................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix, } Executors.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.

o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.

mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.

d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

ja18-1aw6m-M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

CATHERINA [illegible] KOBBE, Executrix.

o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.

mh8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.

o19-1aw6mM

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS. We will OPEN THIS WEEK the following EUROPEAN NOVELTIES AND STAPLES: UNDERCLOTHING. UNDERWEAR.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. Per steamer City of Chester, 4 cases of Birmingham FANCY GOODS. Per steamer Wisconsin, 6 cases of Nottingham HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR. Per steamer Calabria, 10 cases of Paris FANCY GOODS, Including BRONZES, TOILET ARTICLES, WILLOW BASKETS, FANS, DOLLS, DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS, and FINE TOYS. Also a TRIMMINGS. TOILET GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. NOTIONS. Job lot of LADIES' SCARFS, and a Lovely Line of FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SPRAYS, and MILLINERY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING and KEEPING GOODS. EMBROIDERIES. WHITE GOODS. KID GLOVES.

NOTIONS. LACES. **FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.** STATIONERY. BOOKS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES. LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4. Gentlemen's Congress Boots, $4. No. 241 4th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 3, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York: indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway Company will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY next, March 30, 1875, at 2 P. M., to take action respecting the disposition of the road under foreclosure proceedings now pending.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st. By order of the Board of Directors.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due 1st of April prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 23, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEVEN, 8, AND 10 PER CENT., CHOICE City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE McARTHUR Mining Company are requested to attend a meeting on April 6, 11 o'clock, at office of company, No. 463 Broadway, New-York.

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

March 27, 1875.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

OPENED—THE "SHADES," KNOWN FOR THE past twenty-five years as JOHN C. FORCE'S SHADES, with the choice stock of ales, wines, liquors, &c. The collection of Paintings on view.

WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN C. FORCE, No. 152 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Monday, April 12 next. A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of April next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st instant.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to holders who are registered as such at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 16th of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at the office of the company on the 27th day of April, to the shareholders, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) due April 1, 1875, will be paid at office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.; the coupons of the Central Pacific Railroad Company Land Bonds, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and a half per cent. will be paid by this Company, April 20. The transfer books close March 31 and open April 21, 1875.

FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF OSWEGO County, New-York, due April 1, 1875, formerly payable at the Atlantic National Bank, New-York, will be paid on presentation at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York.

L. H. CONKLIN, Treasurer Oswego County.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (of California,) due April 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED 1860.

BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received. *Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.*

HARRISON HALL, President. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms, always accessible; fine buildings, insuring lower than any similar establishment. H. O'REILLY & CO., Owners and Managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

THE FURNITURE OF THREE ROOMS, all new, for sale at No. 417 West 35th st.; a good chance at very low price; those going to keep house would do well to call immediately. Room No. 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, consisting of bar and all appurtenances, everything required for a first-class restaurant, to be sold cheap in consequence of the death of John C. Force. Five years' lease from May 1, 1875. Apply at No. 152 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISER WANTS PARTNER.—YOUNG man who will keep books, and invest $10,000 in installments under his sole control; should investigate this offer; profits halved; permanent partnership optional; references exchanged. Address IRON, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

I HAVE $1,000 TO $1,500, WITH SOME experience in business life, and would invest the amount and take an active part in a respectable business; good reference given and required. Address GEORGE E. JOHNSON, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHing shop No. 269 Water st; long established and capable of doing a large business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply on the premises, or at No. 4 Pine st., Room No. 17.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.

CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.

mh22-law13wM.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the partnership name of SPEAR, HOWARD & WATERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

ALFRED W. SPEAR alone is authorized to collect the debts and settle up the business and affairs of said partnership, and sign and use the firm name in liquidation.

ALFRED W. SPEAR, STEPHEN P. HOWARD, WM. C. WATERS.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST. NO DARK ROOMS. Splendid suites of apartments, with private table, bath, &c.; to be vacated from 20th of April to 1st of May. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock, or in the evening. References.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses on north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for board, with families, for the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; houses opposite Columbia College Grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—NEWLY-FURnished rooms and board with a private family; neighborhood fine; good table; terms, $15 and $20 per week for two; no May moving; references exchanged. No. 42 7th st.

BOARDERS WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, who own their own house, on West 45th st., near Broadway; gentleman and wife preferred; references exchanged. Address W. H. W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMily on West 45th st., near Broadway; pleasant rooms and good table; references exchanged; gentleman and wife preferred. Address B. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A SUNNY SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on third floor, handsomely furnished, with board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor sunny rooms; use of bath and parlor, and breakfast in room if desired.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large handsome room, third floor, front; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE—An elegantly furnished suite of rooms with private table; also two sunny front rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST. WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, consisting of four rooms; board, with or without private table; house and appointments first class; refer to parties vacating.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two pleasant rooms to let, with board. Address, with reference, ALPHA, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 316 STATE ST., for one or two single gentlemen, rooms nicely furnished, with board; very desirable Summer location for business men; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Desirable suite of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—AN elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with board; also other rooms en suite, newly furnished, can be secured now for occupancy on the 15th of April.

FIFTH AV., NO 208.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, front, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; with or without private table; table board for two.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO LARGE, CONNECTING FURNISHED room, with board for two, $28; or large and small front rooms $25; new house; private family; call next week. No. 330 West 46th st.

THREE VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms, at very moderate price, for light housekeeping. No. 257 4th av.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, to one or two gentlemen, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, with private table; from April 1; by the year or season.

A LADY JUST LOCATED NEAR 32D ST. and 5th av., offers rooms en suite or singly. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, to parties who appreciate and pay for a pleasant home.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome parlor floor; plenty closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE SECONDstory front hall room; also, fourth-floor double room to let, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentleman and wife, with board. No. 41 East 28th st.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE LARGE well-furnished room, third story, front, in a private family; gas, fire, ample closets, and every convenience.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; delightful location; location permanent. No. 36 West Washington square.

TO FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN.—ONE OR more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms, with board; Summer prices; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRDfloor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER, (A SINGLE GENTLEMAN,) desires permanent board with a quiet family, where other boarders are not taken; location below 23d st. preferred. Address A. L., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE GLEN FARM House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot; about one hour by rail from this City; the house has all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, splendid spring beds and hair mattresses; extraordinarily healthy and romantic; fine drives, shade, boating and bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, and fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those desiring to make early engagements. Address T. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, N. Y., or J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

ELIZABETH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate three or four adults with board; house and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot. Address C. P., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE firm of Jessup & Co., consisting of fine READY-MADE CLOTHING, all manufactured by them within the last ten months, FURNISHING GOODS AND PIECE GOODS. Also, the fixtures in store No. 256 Broadway, and the notes and accounts outstanding.

The goods are now ready for examination. Sealed bids will be received till THURSDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., at the store of the late firm, addressed to

CHARLES ABERNETHY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—In the matter of HENRY N. MORGAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 29, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 87 Warren st., New-York City, a large stock of butter and cheese, together with store fixtures, safe, scales, desks, &c.—Dated March 16, 1875.

DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. SEEBACHER, AUCtioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at the sales-rooms No. 164 Chatham st., at 10 o'clock, by virtue of an attachment directed to me, and by order of Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Marine Court, 45 barrels of fresh eggs.

LOUIS LEUBESCHER, Marshal.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. WATER COLORS.

The entire collection of George Hencken, Esq., embracing 200 superb specimens of American, English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish art. The whole are now on free exhibition at Somerville's Old Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, until evening of sale, of which due notice will be given. The following artists are represented:

Britton Willis,	H. Ten Kate,
Edwin Penly,	Paul Marney,
T. L. Rowbotham,	P. De Katow,
W. Cruickshank,	O. Saunier,
A. Bouvier,	E. Dompled,
S. Prout,	E. Simonetti,
A. Prout,	F. Le Jeune,
C. F. Bucklev,	Berand,
B. Whitmore,	Menghini,
T. C. Dibden,	Codina Langlin,
E. Richardson,	A. Fripp,
Bernard Evans,	H. E. Hobson,
S. Drummond,	L. Raynor,
J. D. Adam,	Elizabeth Murray,
J. Hough,	And many others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Government of the Province of Ontario, addressed to the undersigned, UP TO THE 15TH MAY, 1875, from regularly certified physicians having had experience in the management and working of ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE, for the position of MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TORONTO ASYLUM, CANADA, about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman. All applications must be accompanied by duly certified testimonials as to character and position, stating age, whether married or unmarried, and length of service in an asylum for the insane, together with certified copies of diplomas as physicians or surgeons from recognized medical authorities.

Salary $2,000 (about £400 sterling) per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, water, and furnished table for family.

Appointment to take effect from 1st July, 1875.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR, Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, TORONTO, 15th March, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875,

in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *en costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costumes of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception. The entertainment will be under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,	Mrs. T. E. Stewart,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,	Mrs. Fred. Taylor,
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc,	Mrs. F. B. Elliott,
Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock,	Mrs. C. H. De Lamater,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,	Mrs. John R. Bleecker,
Mrs. Clarence L. Collins,	Mrs. Thos. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. Arthur B. Graves,	Mrs. John H. Draper,
Mrs. John L. Riker,	Mrs. John B. Marie,
Mrs. Abner Doubleday,	Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,	Mrs. W. Gorman Sterling,
Mrs. Matias Romero,	Mrs. Oscar Tibbals,
Mrs. William H. Wiley,	Mrs. Wm. A. Conklin,
Mrs. William P. Earle,	Miss Mary A. Newcomb,
Mrs. L. V. Sone,	Mrs. P. C. Tallman,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,	Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds,
Mrs. James B. Brewster,	Mrs. Dr. A. F. McDonald,
Mrs. Thomas L. James,	Mrs. R. J. Cortis,
Mrs. Benjamin A. Albro,	Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. Luther B. Wyman,	Mrs. S. C. Milbank,
Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich,	Mrs. Albert Hendricks,
Mrs. Oscar Smedberg,	Mrs. Edward A. Quintard,
Mrs. Louis F. Whitin,	Mrs. John A. Kyle,
Mrs. Thomas B. Tweddle,	Mrs. Joseph Marié,
Mrs. E. C. Bogert,	Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Mrs. Dr. Worster,	Mrs. James Hurry,
Mrs. H. Hentz,	Mrs. Henry Draper,
Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,	Mrs. Thomas E. Brown,
Mrs. David Whetmore,	Mrs. E. B. Phelps,
Mrs. Wm. W. Thompson,	Mrs. A. H. Baldwin,
Mrs. Ferd. P. Earle,	Mrs. George Leavitt,
Mrs. Geo. Hoffman,	Mrs. John F. Butterworth,
Mrs. Harry Hoffman,	Mrs. Henry A. Barclay,
Mrs. Henry J. Scudder,	Mrs. Henry L. Clinton,
Mrs. Aug. L. Brown,	Mrs. Sinclair Tousey,
Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins,	Mrs. E. M. Peters.
Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden,	
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,	Hon. Samuel Blatchford,
Mr. Luther B. Wyman,	Mr. James L. Jones,
Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance,	Mr. L. M. Bates,
James R. Wood, M. D.,	Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mr. Charles W. Griswold,	Mr. Samuel Hawk,
Hon. William Orton,	Mr. William P. Earle,
Mr. E. W. Andrews,	Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Hon. George M. Van Nort,	Mr. William G. Schenck,
Hon. Henry G. Stebbins,	Mr. Townsend Cox,
Mr. James Thomson,	Hon. Samuel A. Lewis,
Mr. Edward L. Henry,	Mr. Louis V. Sone,
Mr. William Borden,	Hon. John D. Townsend,
Mr. Edward A. Quintard,	Mr. Albert Hendricks,
Mr. William H. Guion,	Egbert Guernsey, M.D.,
Mr. John S. Williams,	Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. R. J. Cortis,	Mr. Augustus G. Paine,
Gen. Alex. S. Webb,	Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs,
Mr. J. W. Gerard,	Hon. S. B. Chittenden,
Mr. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch,	Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt,
Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch,	Mr. John H. Kemp,
Mr. William Brookfield,	Hon. J. Van Schaick,
Mr. Henry Hentz,	Mr. J. H. Breslin,
Mr. David Salomon,	Mr. Hugh Hastings,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Mr. Albert Bierstadt,
Mr. William C. Conner,	Mr. Jacob P. Solomon,
Mr. John C. Southwick,	Hon. Thomas E. Stewart,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,	Mr. Oscar Smedberg,
Mr. John F. Plummer,	Mr. Francis H. Jenks,
Mr. Francis P. Furnald,	Hon. Henry J. Scudder,
Mr. A. G. Montgomery, Jr.,	Mr. W. C. Browning,
Mr. Arthur B. Graves,	Mr. Francis B. Thurber,
Mr. William J. Riker,	Alexander B. Mott, M. D.,
Mr. D. Sackett Moore,	Mr. H. Erskine Smith,
Mr. Seymour A. Bunce,	Mr. George H. Belding,
Col. C. B. Mitchell,	Mr. Charles W. Kohlsaat,
Mr. George M. Groves,	Mr. Edmund R. Peaslee,
Mr. David Watts,	Mr. E. L. Ludlow,
Mr. William H. Wiley,	Mr. Morris Phillips,
Mr. J. Appleton Morgan,	Mr. Hiram B. Crosby,
E. C. Seguin, M. D.,	Mr. E. G. Janeway,
Mr. D. H. McAlpine,	Mr. James Bleecker,
Mr. John Oothout,	Mr. William A. Hann, Jr.,
Hon. J. Nelson Tappan,	Mr. Edward Lambert,
Mr. John H. Draper,	Mr. George H. Bissell,
Mr. Charles Lamson,	Mr. F. B. Woolsey,
Mr. J. M. Requa,	Mr. Arthur J. Peabody,
Mr. Horace Russell,	Mr. Elliott F. Shepard,
Mr. Charles W. Clinton,	Alfred C. Post, M. D.,
Mr. George W. Scott,	Thomas R. Pooley, M. D.,
J. W. S. Arnold, M. D.,	Mr. J. A. Lowery,
Mr. Edward W. Scott,	Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther,
George W. Thompson, M.D.,	Mr. Robert Dunlap,
Mr. Gustave Amsinck,	Mr. Joseph H. Brown,
Mr. Eugene M. Earle,	Mr. Ferdinand De Luca,
Mr. Charles D. Leverich,	Mr. C. C. Baldwin,
Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	Mr. S. L. M. Barlow,
Hon. Thomas L. James,	Mr. James S. Barron,
Mr. John H. Hayward,	Mr. P. Bartlett,
Mr. Charles Watrous,	Mr. David M. Morrison,
Mr. William P. Jaffray,	Mr. William L. Livingston,
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.,	Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,
William H. Van Buren, M.D.,	Major J. M. Bundy,
Hon. William H. Wickham,	Mr. Austin G. Fox,
Hon. August Belmont,	Mr. Frank T. Iselin,
Mr. William H. Cromwell,	Mr. George Thompson,
Mr. Joseph Park, Jr.,	Mr. E. Livermore,
Mr. Edwin Bates,	Mr. James B. Livingston,
Hon. Robert C. Hutchings,	Mr. William A. Darling,
Mr. Richard M. Hoe,	Mr. Martin E. Greene,
Mr. W. L. Strong,	J. L. Little, M. D.,
Mr. A. E. Orr,	Mr. Richard Grant White,
Mr. Peter S. Hoe,	Mr. James M. Motley,
Mr. Frederick Taylor,	Mr. H. M. Silverman,
Mr. Philip Schuyler,	Mr. Nathan Appleton,
Mr. Henry Draper,	Mr. James Grant Wilson,
Mr. Andrew W. Leggat,	Mr. Henry P. Eggleston,
Mr. F. Frederic Gunther,	Mr. D. Henry Haight,
Hon. George H. Sharpe,	Mr. G. H. Robinson,
Hon. A. H. Laflin,	Mr. Joseph Marié,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Mr. David Lane,
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps,	Mr. John B. Marié,
Hon. Henry Hilton,	Col. D. S. Lamson,
Mr. William H. Appleton,	Mr. Peter B. Taylor,
Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin,	Mr. Charles C. Leeds,
Mr. George H. Broadhead	Mr. Philip M. Oakley,
Mr. John B. Norris,	Mr. M. B. Fielding,
Hon. Augustus Schell,	Mr. Frederick Bronson,
Col. Frank E. Howe,	Mr. Ferd. C. Richardson,
Mr. C. L. Tiffany,	Mr. William Krebs,
Mr. Julius Catlin, Jr.,	Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Mr. H. B. Claflin,	Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Commodore C. K. Garrison,	Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Mr. David Dudley Field,	Mr. Chas. H. Jacquelin,

Boxes and tickets will be ready for sale at the headquarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st. on and after Monday, March 22, from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:

JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUV. K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARTIN F. HATCH, No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEO. A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 349 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

GROVE HALL,

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

$15.—**BOOK-KEEPING,** ARITHMETIC, PENmanship, qualifying for business, $15; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town, Broadway and 34th st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; unexceptionable City references. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, No. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO teach the English branches in a private school; testimonials and references are necessary. Call at the German-American Institute, No. 367 West 23d st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PUPILS; best of references. Address H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, JOHN N. TONNELE, ANDREW SMITH, DAVID H. KNAPP, CHARLES CRARY, Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE.—THE GROCERY STORE, NO. 177 Bowery. Proposals for the purchase at private sale will be received by me at my office in the Court-house, Clerk's office, Court of Common Pleas, until Wednesday next, 31st inst. An inventory of the stock can be seen at the store upon inquiry of Charles F. Koehler.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1875.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, &C.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE CELEBRATED DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.

S. DAVIS, JR., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Sold by leading grocers in principal cities.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

101ST TO 107TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 3, SEVENTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2.		EVENING AT 8.
Midnight Storm,	P	Midnight Storm,
Enchanted Cabinet,	A	Enchanted Cabinet,
Leo,	PARIS	Leo,
Lightning Caculator,	I	Trained Birds,
Illuminated Panorama,	S	Illuminated Panorama.
	BY NIGHT.	

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

A LADY WASHINGTON TEA PARTY

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF "THE SHELTERING ARMS," AT THE ARMORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, Corner Broadway and 35th st. ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 30 and 31,

Under the patronage of the following ladies:

Mrs. Robert Aborn,	Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson,	Mme. C. Mears,
Mrs. Francis C. Barlow,	Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. F. B. Barnard,	Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. Miles Beach,	Mrs. T. M. Peters,
Mrs. Arthur Bissell,	Mrs. H. E. Pellew,
Mrs. Charles F. Blake,	Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. Judge Brady,	Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham,	Mrs. J. I. Roosevelt,
Mrs. Carr,	Mrs. H. Salisbury,
Mrs. N. D. Clapp,	Mrs. Frank Saltonstall,
Mrs. Wm. B. Clerke,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mrs. Shillito,
Mrs. B. F. Corlies,	Mrs. Marion Sims,
Mrs. H. De Coppet,	Mrs. Stearns,
Mrs. W. B. Dick,	Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. John A. Dix,	Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,
Mrs. Ellis,	Mrs. William P. Talboys,
Mrs. D. D. Field,	Mrs. Albert G. Thorp,
Mrs. Authur Gilman,	Mrs. Francis Tomes,
Mrs. Gen. Hancock,	Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,	Mrs. William Tracy,
Mrs. Louis P. Henop,	Mrs. Robert M. Vail,
Mrs. Hitchcock,	Mrs. Col. Vose,
Mrs. Henry Hoffman,	Mrs. C. Walsh, Jr.,
Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut,	Mrs. Elijah Ward,
Mrs. F. R. Jones,	Mrs. R. F. Ware,
Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,	Mrs. W. H. Wells,
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,	Mrs. W. L. Whittemore,
Mrs. David Lydig,	Mrs. Edward Willet,
Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon,	Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mrs. Gen. McKeever,	Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. J. J. Wentworth,	Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey.

ADMISSION, $1.

Tickets may be procured from any of the ladies above named.

A LADY WASHINGTON

RECEPTION AND TEA PARTY

will be given at the

MEMORIAL CHURCH,

Madison av., corner of 53d st.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 3 o'clock.

The Costumes and Customs of the "Republican Court" will be reproduced; tea and toast and other good things will be amply provided at "thirteen original state"-ly tables; some fine instrumental and vocal music will be given; and altogether it is designed to make this a very unique and enjoyable entertainment.

Tickets $1 each, including refreshments, may be obtained of F. Zittel, corner 3d av. and 61st st.; J. S. Jackson & Co., corner 6th av. and 48th st.; H. Seymour & Co., No. 84 Chambers st.; T. G. Sellew, No. 103 Fulton st., and O. G. Bennet, No. 111 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical Director .... Max Maretzek

OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

In active preparation, Flotow's new opera and latest Parisian success, L'OMBRA. (THE SHADOW.)

GENERAL ADMISSION .... ONE DOLLAR
Secured seats extra .... One Dollar
Family circle .... Fifty Cents

Particulars about the opening hereafter.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Until further notice, the spectacular drama, in six acts and ten tableaux, with new scenery, properties, music, and TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, the whole produced at a cost of over $25,000, entitled

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.

Matinée every Saturday. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

TEA-PARTY AND CONCERT

in the

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH,

53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1875, 6 to 10 o'clock.

WILLIS C. SHELTON, Organist. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornetist.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

J. N. PATTISON'S

Lectures, illustrated with Pianoforte Recitals. First Lecture, Second Course.

Subject—"MUSIC AND ITS GREAT COMPOSERS." WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock, DE GARMO HALL, 5th av. and 14th st.

Tickets, $1.

ENTERTAINMENT AT HOME CHAPEL,

No. 29 East 29th st., in aid of "HELPING HAND," connected with Home Industrial School, No. 1, MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists have kindly tendered their services for this occasion: Miss L. Nelson, Soprano; Mrs. J. Draper, Contralto; H. O. C. Kortheuer, Pianist; James A. Van Kuren, Organist; Miss E. Burr, Pianiste; Miss Cecelia Bassie, Pianiste; Mr. A. C. Foster, Elocutionist.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held at the institution, 49th st., corner of Lexington av., on TUESDAY, in Easter week, March 30, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. Friends of the institution are invited to be present.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) 7⅓-OCTAVE, SQUARE Grand Pianos, extra large improved scale; front round corners; rich rosewood case; beveled-top; fancy fret rosewood desk; ivory front keys; carved legs and lyre; solid rich rosewood serpentine moldings around the base; full agraffe all through, with three unisons; City makers of thirty years' standing, (none better); rich, sweet tone; are new, and fully warranted for five years; are offered for $300, to realize cash; are half price.

Can be seen and fully tested at A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st. These Pianos are the most absolute bargains in this City, and will be shipped if required. 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)

A LARGE STOCK OF

PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7⅓ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A GENTEEL YOUTH, FINE PIANIST, A pupil continuously of Mr. S. B. Mills, teaches at pupils' residence at $12 per quarter; reference, Mr. Mills and numerous patrons. Address TECHNIQUE, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"CORNETIST."—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESsional Cornet Soloist wishes an engagement in church to lead congregational or Sunday-school singing; unquestionable references. Address Cornetist, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.

For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be held in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Ascension, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

D. B. WHITLOCK, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GRAND REOPENING THIS DAY.

THE GREAT TRAVELING TOUR OF 1875 INAUGURATED BY A BRILLIANT TWO WEEKS' SEASON IN THE METROPOLIS!

THE GORGEOUS COURT SCENE, THE VISION OF THE HOURIS, WITH ITS BEWILDERING PAGEANTS, MAGNIFICENT ARMOR, GLITTERING PROCESSION, AND GRAND TABLEAUX!

TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES OF THE NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BALLET IN A MOST INTRICATE AND DAZZLING AMAZONIAN MARCH.

A TABLEAU OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR AND SURPASSING LOVELINESS, UNPRECEDENTED IN ITS PERFECTION AND UNAPPROACHABLE IN ITS EXTENT AND MAGNIFICENCE.

NEW ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES, WHICH CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR SPEED AND AGILITY IN THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE AND FLAT RACES.

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE FETE AT PEKIN, NEWLY COSTUMED, WITH ITS GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCHES AND CHARACTERISTIC AUXILIARIES. ALL NEW FEATURES.

A THREE HOURS' PROGRAMME OF BRILLIANT RACES. NEW ARTISTS! NEW ACTS! NEW WARDROBE! NEW PROPERTIES. EVERYTHING NEW FOR THE GRAND OPENING.

WALKING MATCH EXTRAORDINARY BETWEEN W. E. HARDING AND MLLE. LOLA. FIFTY MILES TO BE WALKED MONDAY, CONTINUING AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Grand Menagerie open at 1 and 6:30. Entertainment commences at 2:30 and 8. General admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Reserved orchestra chairs, 50 cents. Children under ten half price. Seats secured six days in advance.

Shortly to be produced, THE CONGRESS OF ALL NATIONS, As elaborated and refitted for the great Summer tour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS .... Director

FIVE REPRESENTATIONS ONLY.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29—Balfe's popular opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Miss CRESSWOLD, Mr. CARLETON, Mr. PEAKES, and Mr. MAAS in the cast.

TUESDAY, March 30—(Brooklyn Academy.) BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, FRA DIAVOLO, (new version.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31—Reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN, (KELLOGG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1—Benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, (MARITANA.)

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2—Last representation of Thomas' MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock at Academy of Music, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved seats, $1 and $2, according to location. General admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

GLORIOUS OPENING OF THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, The Great Tale of Enchantment, Written and invented by Mrs. JULIA E. DUNN, entitled AHMED.

The most magnificent spectacular drama ever produced in America.

The original and magnificent scenery under the direction of the renowned artist, MATT MORGAN.

The extensive ballets invented and arranged by Mme. KATI LANNER.

The orchestra under the direction of WILLIAM WITHERS, Jr.

The extensive machinery by Wm. McMurray and assistants.

The entirely new and costly wardrobe, banners, &c., made under the direction of Miss Ada Louisa Foster.

Superb properties, trophies, shields, weapons of war, &c., &c.

MLLE. GUISEPPE MORLACHI, ANNETTA GALLETTI, RACHEL DE FRANCESCO, eight Secondas, sixteen Coryphees, and a corps de ballet of over 100 dancers.

A FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY. A POWERFUL CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES, and 300 auxiliaries.

POPULAR PRICES:

General admission	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Dress Circle	75 cents
Balcony Chairs	$1 00
Orchestra Circle	1 00
Orchestra Chairs	1 25
Parlor Chairs	1 50
Private Boxes	$12 and $10

Box-office for sale of seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The LYCEUM THEATRE will remain closed THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, the stage being required for necessary rehearsals requisite for the proper first production, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, of Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, with which will be commenced THE SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE. RENTREE OF Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, in her original creation of ROSE MICHON.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE will be produced with entirely new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene, and the following strong cast:

Rose Michon	Mlle. Marie Aimee
Bavolet	Mlle. Nardynn
Clorinde	Mlle. Dubouchet
La Julienne	Mlle. Cantrelle
Arthemise	Mlle. Sivry
Madelon	Mlle. Vandelet
Justine	Mlle. Delmas
Lise	Mlle. Coraglia
Mirette	Mlle. Defrang
Poirot	Mons. Kolletz
La Cocardiere	Mons. Dubouchet
Germain	Mons. Arrigatti

Waiters, Blind Musicians, Maids of Honor, Chambermaids, &c., &c.

Chorus and Orchestra under direction of C. VAN GHEL. Stage Manager .... Mons. SCHMIDT

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, AT 1:30, FIRST AIMEE and PARFUMEUSE MATINEE.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Family Circle, 50 cents. Proscenium Boxes, five seats, $15. Reserved Balcony Stalls, $1. Matinée prices, $1 50 and $1.

Seats and Librettos can be secured at box-office of Lyceum Theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000. Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH. Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. SATURDAY MATINEES AT BOOTH'S Begin at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

Mrs. CHARLES CALVERT begs to announce that her

FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA

Will occur next THURSDAY at a special MATINEE, when she will have the honor of making her FIFTY-FOURTH appearance at this theatre as RUMOR AS CHORUS.

☞ Box-office now open. Seats can be secured.

STEINWAY HALL.

INAUGURAL CONCERTS IN AMERICA of the NATIONAL HUNGARIAN GIPSY ORCHESTRA OF VIENNA, under the direction of HERR FARKAS.

FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1. SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3. FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. GENERAL ADMISSION, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

Obtainable at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office of Steinway Hall, day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager

A GRAND ARRAY FOR EASTER WEEK.

Mlle. LEONA DARE, Mr. G. S. BUCKLEY, the WORRELL SISTERS, Messrs. WALTERS and MORTON, Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, Prof. NELSON and SONS, Messrs. HARPER and STANSILL, Miss NULLY PIERIS, Mr. JAS. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN HART, Miss ALICE HARRISON, &c. THE NEW TRAVESTIE, FRIDOLIN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," two Nos., Cramer, each, 75 cts.; also "Galop," Baker, 50 cts., and Waltz, by Strauss, 75 cts.; "Cleopatra Waltz," Strauss, 75 cts.; "Hearest thou," Mather, 50 cts.; "Dolce far Niente," Mather, 50 cts.; "Golden Sunset Polka," Smith, 35 cts.; "Fairy footsteps gently falling," Blake, 40 cts.; "Fairy-land Caprice," Mueller, 60 cts.; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Mueller, 50 cts.; "Patrick's Day Parade," Harrigan & Hart, 40 cts.; "Fille de Madame Angot," Berg, 50 cts.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.—Commencement exercises, Union League Hall, March 30, at 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. T. C. Trowbridge.

LECTURES.

TO LADIES ONLY.—EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, at the request of many ladies, will give three more lectures to LADIES ONLY, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 30, 31, and April 1, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, on Park av., corner 39th st., New-York. Lecture to commence at 3 P. M.; doors open at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at No. 805 Broadway. Her three lectures in Robinson Hall were attended by large and fashionable audiences of ladies.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL!

Lecture by ISAAC H. HUNTER at COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING March 30, 8 o'clock; subject: WHAT HAVE COLORED MEN GAINED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL? Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLIN will preside.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY.

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY. 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. SPECIAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875. A CHARITY MATINEE, Under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, In aid of THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY OF NEW-YORK.

To begin at 1 o'clock.

I. Overture by DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA.

II. Selected Scenes from Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great Society Novelty, THE BIG BONANZA! Mr. FISHER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. DREW, Mr. PARKES, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. FAWCETT, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, and Miss GRAHAM in the principal rôles.

III. Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE and Miss ADA DYAS (through the kindest courtesy of Mr. Wallack) in the brilliant little Comedy of THE HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. HONEYTON .... Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Mrs. HONEYTON .... Miss ADA DYAS

IV. Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL in his celebrated Monologue Entertainment, by the generous permission of Mr. J. F. POOLE.

V. Mr. FRANK MAYO, who has volunteered in the kindest spirit, and Miss ROSA RAND and members of the Park Theatre Company—who have liberally offered their services, by the permission and courtesy of Mr. Stuart—appearing in the Farce of A BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

VI. Concluding with a selection of Popular Minstrelsy by Mr. DAN BRYANT AND BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, who have generously consented to bring the entertainment to a brilliant finish.

Doors open at 12. Admission, $1. Coupon Chairs, $2. Boxes, $25 and $15.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. Wallack is pleased to announce that he has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give SIX EXTRA PERFORMANCES of the SHAUGHRAUN THIS WEEK, THREE MATINEES and THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES, EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, March 29, 30, and 31, to enable families that have been unable during Lent to visit theatres to witness the performance of the Great Irish Comedian.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK:

MONDAY, March 29, MATINEE AT 1:30, EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 30, MATINEE AT 1:30, EVENING AT 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, MATINEE AT 1:30, EVENING AT 8 o'clock,

being positively the last appearance of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any of these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box office.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, will be presented the very successful adaptation by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards, of Octave Feuillet's great drama entitled the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

A new romantic play in five acts, entitled RAFAEL, will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The very successful adaptation, by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards, of Octave Feuillet's GREAT DRAMA, entitled the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, will be presented at this theatre on THURSDAY, April 1, and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, with ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, and the following BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENTED ARTISTS in the cast:

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	MANUEL
MR. JOHN GILBERT	as	DR. DESMARETS
MR. J. B. POLK	as	M. DE BEVANNE
MR. J. W. CARROLL	as	GASPAR LAROQUE
MR. E. M. HOLLAND	as	ALAIN
MISS ADA DYAS	as	MARGUERITE
MADAME PONISI	as	MADAME LAROQUE
MISS EFFIE GERMON	as	MADAME AUBREY
MISS IONE BURKE	as	MLLE. HELOUIN
MISS MABEL LEONARD	as	CHRISTINE

In active preparation for early production, a romantic play in five acts entitled RAFAEL, with New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS of MR. FRANK MAYO as DAVY CROCKETT, which, consequently, Mr. STUART begs to announce for NIGHTLY REPETITION, also at a SATURDAY MATINEE, until further notice, believing, now that the Lenten season has passed away, AN EAGER HOST await expectant to see what has been on all sides conceded to be in every respect a very CHARMING PERFORMANCE.

"Davy Crocket" well deserves a visit from all interested in the purely American drama. There are no Indians and no war-dances—only some admirable pictures of human nature, as seen in noble types of humanity.—*Herald*.

Mr. Mayo is well supported, and the piece is very well mounted.—*Evening Post*.

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN, And a carefully-selected cast.

PLACES SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE. Begins at 8. Order carriages for 10:30.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO DR. L. DAMROSCH, AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1875.

SAMSON. SAMSON. Oratorio by G. F. Handel.

FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, and the following soloists:

Miss IMOGENE BROWN, Miss HARIETT E. BEDLOE, } .... Sopranos
Miss ANNA DRASDIL .... Contralto
Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF .... Tenor
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ .... Bass
Mr. S. P. WARREN .... Organ
Dr. L. DAMROSCH .... Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

MODOCS OF THE LAVA BEDS.

Every evening this week and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons there will be given at Robinson Hall, (16th st., between 5th av. and Union square,) a lecture by Commissioner Meacham, descriptive of the MODOC WAR AND MASSACRE, which he saw. There will be ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE AND CUSTOMS, by the Modoc Company, which includes SCAR-FACED CHARLEY, STEAM-BOAT FRANK, SHACKNASTY JIM, TOBY RIDDLE.

And Modoc and Klamath Chiefs in costume. The illustrations include Medicine Ceremonies, Marriage Ceremonies, Gambling Scenes, War Dances, Indian Oratory, Target, Hunting, and Scalping Scenes.

These men are officially identified by the Indian Department, under its seal. This certificate may be seen at the ticket office.

Admission, 75, 50, and 35 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, & BACKUS. RISTORI'S MEDEA, LAUGHING GAS, &c. The funniest entertainment in the world. Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

A GRAND SPELLING MATCH.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, at the COOPER INSTITUTE. Particulars in Wednesday's papers. Seats at Ditson's and Schirmer's music stores, at popular prices on Wednesday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIDLES.

Large stock of harness of every description, my own manufacture, warranted hand-made and hand-sewed, at prices corresponding with the times. Riding-saddles from the finest imported to the very cheapest. Horse blankets, sweat blankets, sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, brushes, sponges, &c.

I offer good City-made work at the same price you pay for common country-made harness.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY COACH-HOUSE, No. 818 Henry st., near Grand, 100 feet deep, suitable for ice, express, truck or other stables; extension 40 by 50; connecting stables, No. 312 Henry st., together or separate.

WM. L. SHARDLOW, National Hotel, No. 5 Cortlandt st.

A.—**LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS,** coupes, four and six-seat park phaetons, rockaways, T carts, dog carts, doctors' phaetons, pony phaetons, top and no top wagons, &c., at M. CURLEY'S factory and warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 18th st., near 4th av.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, ROOMS FOR coachman; possession 1st April or May; rent, $900. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st., Or Broadway, corner of 58th st.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL.

A DAY OF JUBILEE IN THE CHURCHES.

A CLEAR SKY AND BRILLIANT CEREMONIES—DENSE CROWDS OF PEOPLE AT WORSHIP—EXTENSIVE DECORATIONS AND RARE MUSIC—SERVICES AT TRINITY, ST. ALBAN'S, ST. ANN'S, AND THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The clear sky and warm air of yesterday gave the Easter services in the churches special interest, independent of the memories and beautiful lessons of the occasion itself. The day was an inspiration, and the song and worship, the decorating and ceremonies that are inseparable from it, all partook of the additional beauty and grandeur which the heavens vouchsafed. From early morning the throngs of church-goers lined the avenues, and long ere the hour of the principal service was reached the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, with hardly an exception, were filled to excess. At 10:30 almost as many were coming away from the larger houses of worship unable to gain entrance as were on their way to them. The preparations for the fitting celebration of the day had been made without stint of labor or expense, the floral displays being well-nigh as imposing and artistic as the grand and classic music which composed the programmes. In conformity with the general good cheer and charm of the occasion, the introduction of Spring costumes had its share in magnifying the influence of the festival. If the fresh adornments of fashion were a motive to direct many to places of prayer and hallelujah, the impressive exercises soon made them forget the temporal things and think of the spiritual. The pulpit themes were everywhere connected more or less intimately with the one great thought which makes the festival sacred to the Christian world, and the whole service of song and the designs of flowers were calculated to intensify and beautify that thought. Following will be found brief accounts of the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Trinity, St. Alban's, St. Ann's on the Heights, and other prominent churches. At all of these the crowds were intolerable, the services were protracted and singularly impressive, and the general arrangements surpassed the usual elegance of detail for which they are noted. At St. Thomas' Church also the programme was elaborate, and there was hardly standing space in the entry-ways at the opening hour. Many of the churches of the other denominations were devoted to Easter sermons, and none of them forgot the significance of the season.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The services in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday were a good deal more elaborate than on ordinary Sabbaths. Low Mass was celebrated at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and the principal service of the day, a solemn Pontifical High Mass, commenced at 10:30. Cardinal McClosky officiated, but only in the capacity of Archbishop, the dignities and surroundings proper to the Cardinalate being laid aside until after the formal installation. He was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Kane, Horgan, Farrell, Doyle, Kearney, and Farley. As the Easter services in St. Patrick's always attract a very large congregation, additional accommodation was provided, the regular seats being supplemented by chairs arranged along the aisles. The space even with this provision was insufficient. Every step of the stairs leading to the organ gallery was occupied, and numerous worshipers surrounded the entrance unable to obtain admission. The decorations were profuse, but chaste, and the high altar was ablaze with lights. The side altars were also suitably decorated and illuminated. The flowers used in the decoration of the high altar were principally lilies; bouquets were distributed in most of the niches; a handsome vase of choice flowers was placed at each end of the altar, and the tabernacle was garnished with excellent taste. According to the observances in the Easter services at the Roman Catholic churches, the Paschal candle was in position on the Gospel side of the altar. The musical programme was more elaborate than usual, the regular choir being supplemented by a large volunteer force. The chorus consisted altogether of forty voices, and all the principal soloists of the church gave their services. There were Mme. Bredelli, (soprano,) Mrs. F. H. Gross, (soprano,) Mme. Ellenreich, (alto,) Mr. Bersin, (tenor,) and Mr. Urchs, (basso.) The organist was Mr. Gustavus Schmitz, and Mr. Henry Schmitz conducted. Precisely at 10:30 the procession entered the church from the sacristy. Cardinal McCloskey wore a rich vestment and the Archbishop's mitre, and carried in his hand the pastoral staff, emblematic of his office. He was preceded by the assisting deacons and subdeacons, and by a number of boys dressed in soutanes and surplices. The celebration of the service was then begun. The mass was Haydn's No. 2, and the most notable portion of the programme was the "Quam Dilecta," by Mercadante, sung at the offertory, the "Veni Creator," by Haydn, and the "Ecce Panis," by Proch, which was sung immediately after the Elevation. The solo portion of the "Quam Dilecta" was sung by Mme. Bredelli, the "Veni Creator" by Mme. Ellenreich, and the "Ecce Panis," to which Mr. Henry Schmitz furnished a beautiful French horn obligato, was sung by Mrs. Gross. The "Qui Tollis," which was sung by Mr. Urchs, was also a notable feature of the musical service. The sermon was preached from the Gospel of the day by Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar General. He first narrated the history of the Resurrection, and pointed out to his hearers how on the Easter festival, the Church emerged from the gloom and sorrow of Lent and assumed an attitude of thanksgiving and rejoicing. He then referred to the evidences of its authenticity, and described it as the foundation of the Christian faith, of Christian morals, and of all our hopes. He finally spoke of the resurrection as the consolation of the just, but the terror and alarm of sinners, and exhorted his hearers to so live that they would be always ready to appear before their God. During the service a collection was taken for the Orphan Asylum. At the conclusion of the mass Cardinal McCloskey gave to the congregation the Papal benediction. The services in the evening consisted of the vespers, by Generali, and Lambillotte's Easter Oratorio.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The Easter services at Trinity Church were elaborate and imposing. In none of the Episcopal Churches of the City is the celebration of high festivals carried out with greater splendor than within the historic walls of old Trinity, and yesterday's services in honor of the resurrection of the Saviour were no exception to the general rule. The ritual was simple at the same time that it was imposing, the music and singing of the choicest, the flowers magnificent, and the attendance of worshipers overwhelming. The scene within the chancel during the celebration of the communion service was peculiarly impressive. The richly-decorated altar, illuminated by the blaze of countless tapers, outshining the warm Spring sunshine struggling through the stained glass windows, the figures of the officiating clergy, whose voices rung out above the subdued notes of the organ, the white-robed choristers, and the vast assemblage of worshipers occupying every inch of space from the foot of the chancel to the doors and beyond, presented a picture of devotion not often witnessed. The bases of the massive candelabra at either side of the altar, blazing with hundreds of tapers, were hidden in banks of tropical flowers and shrubs of beautiful foliage, while those in the choir were wreathed with smilax. The reredos was festooned with evergreens, and over the gilded cross on the altar was placed a floral crown of pinks and carnations of chaste designs. At either side of the cross was placed a superb collection of colored flowers, and at its base a large bouquet; there were lofty candles in gilded candlesticks placed either side. At the rear of the altar were the following inscriptions in yellow on a crimson ground. "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us," "Therefore let us keep the feast." The drapery of the lectern, pulpit, and reading desks, like that of the altar, was, as is usual on festive occasions, of white and gold, typical of the rejoicing of the church. At either side of the chancel-steps, piled high against the pillars, was a superb bank of rare flowers and shrubs in pots, artistically arranged, and emitting a delightful fragrance. The foliage was arranged with a very pleasing effect, the base being hidden in ferns, creeping vines, and ivy. The lectern was also imbedded in rich flowers and foliage, and wreathed with smilax and ferns. The baptismal font, which was perhaps the most conspicuous object in the church, was surmounted by a pyramid of flowers fully three feet high, composed of fragrant calla lilies, camellias, azaleas, pinks, carnations, violets, heliotropes, hyacinths and roses, beautifully garnished with ferns, ivy, and smilax. The crush of people was so great that even the steps of the chancel were invaded, and many persons occupied seats between the banks of flowers. Mr. A. H. Messiter presided at the chancel organ and led the choir, while Mr. Henry Carter presided at the great organ. A brass and string band of thirty-five pieces, under the direction of Mr. Morgan, occupied the organ gallery, and the choir consisted of thirty male voices. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector; Rev. Dr. Hitchings, Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Dr. Rush, and two assistants. The first service was the celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 A. M. At 9 A. M. morning prayer was read, and at its conclusion the children of the Sunday-school sung their Easter carols. At 10 o'clock Mr. James E. Ayliffe rung a selection of Easter hymns on the bells and at 10:30 the regular communion service was begun. The rush of people to gain admittance was very great—far in excess of the accommodations of the spacious temple. Many who attended morning prayer remained in the church, while the throng outside rapidly increased. At 10 o'clock an immense crowd surrounded the main and side entrances unable to get even near the doors, and hundreds, finding the attempt to gain admission hopeless, abandoned the attempt and left to look for accommodation in other churches. A number of Police officers were stationed within and without the church, to aid the attendants in keeping back the crowd. A passage was cleared, through which those having pews in the church were allowed to pass. Long before the beginning of the service the capacity of the building was fully tested, the seats being filled and the aisles completely blocked by those who were satisfied to find even standing room. After a voluntary on the great organ, the processional hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," was sung with full band and organ accompaniment, by the choir, who marched in procession from the vestry-room, and took their places in the chancel. The Sacrament was then celebrated, Rev. Drs. Dix, Ogilby, Hitchings, and Rush officiating. After the Lord's Prayer had been chanted, the following anthem by Handel was sung with marked expression and power:

"Sing, O ye heavens! Earth from thy centre shout: break forth ye mountains into songs of joy, O forest and each tree therein.
Jehovah hath redeemed Jacob, and glorified Himself in Israel. Hallelujah! Amen."

The service was continued with the "Gloria Tibi," by Haydn, and the "Nicene Creed" Mass in B flat by Schubert. Rev. Dr. Dix delivered a short address appropriate to the day, in which he dwelt on the universality of the celebration of the Saviour's triumph over the grave, and urged his hearers to lift themselves above the things of the world and long to see for themselves the beautiful world which Christ had prepared for his people. At the offertory the choir sang "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands," the "Sanctus," by Schubert, and "Agnus Dei." "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, grant us Thy peace," were subsequently rendered.

Holy Communion was administered, a voluntary being played the while. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was rendered by the full choir, the band and two organs participating. The choir then chanted "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace," and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Dix. The processional hymn, "At the Lamb's High Feast we sing," which was sung by the choir while retiring, closed the services. While the congregation were slowly dispersing, the orchestra performed Mozart's Fourth Symphony.

The afternoon service also attracted an immense crowd, and the programme as previously published was followed with much interest.

AT ST. ALBAN'S.

The Easter festival was yesterday celebrated at St. Alban's Church, in West Forty-seventh street, with all the impressive ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal High Church. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers. A harp of lilies, tuberoses, tea roses, and immortelles were placed in front of the Bible, and two tall Pascal candles were placed in golden candlesticks on either side of the altar alcove. A like Pascal candle was placed in a tall candlestick of crimson and gold on the left of the chancel. The services were begun by the entrance of the full choir, preceded by a censer-bearer, two banner-bearers, with silk banners embroidered with Scriptural designs, and the paper-bearer, clothed in crimson gowns, with white surplices, and bearing lighted candles. The procession marched slowly to the altar, singing the solemn procession hymn. The Introit, "Preserve me, O God, for in Thee have I put my trust," which was succeeded by the reading of the regular introductory service, the responses being chanted by the choir. The epistle of the day was then read from the third chapter of Colossians, followed by the singing of the hymn "Christ the Lord is risen to-day." The second chapter of the Gospel of St. John was next read, and during its delivery the incense lamp was swung, filling the atmosphere with a cloud of perfumed vapor that pervaded the entire building. This ceremony was followed by the chanting of the Nicene Creed, with organ accompaniment, and the offering of the usual prayers. Rev. Dr. Morrill then ascended the pulpit and preached the Easter sermon from the text "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it," Psalm cxviii.: 24. And at its conclusion the choir sang the anthem, "Christ being raised from the dead," by Elvey. Preparations were then made for the celebration of the Holy Communion. The altar and chancel, which had previously been lighted by the three Pascal candles, was now illuminated by the entire row of about thirty wax tapers. The communicants then approached the chancel, and knelt in prayer to receive the Communion bread and wine. During the reception of these sacraments the choir sang the adoration hymn, "O, come, let us adore Him." At the conclusion of the holy feast the Lord's Prayer was chanted, followed by the usual prayer of thanksgiving. The choir then retired slowly, singing the recessional hymn, "Anno Dimittis," which concluded the services.

ST. ANN'S-ON-THE-HEIGHTS.

At 9:30 A. M., the time when the choir boys and the Sunday-school children had gathered to sing their Easter carols, St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, Brooklyn, was densely crowded. At the rear of the altar the orange-colored banner of the cross had been elevated, the cross in white, barred with red near the extremes. In front of the altar the letters I. H. S. in white roses and lilies were prominently displayed, and a harp of white flowers bordered with leaves of green, was hung near the sanctuary. On a line with the harp and extending on both sides, were wreaths and circles of flowers and green leaves, and large vases filled with masses of vines and evergreens, interspersed with flowers, and surmounted by a cross of the same inlaid with a diminutive cross, in red, were placed on both sides of the choir. Back from the chancel, and along and over both aisles, to the organ loft, were hung the banners borne by the Sunday-school children on processional occasions, the organ itself being elaborately decorated with flowers. The short address of the Rector was based on a portion of the lesson for the day, "Christ our Passover." Dr. Schenck claiming that all the sacrifices that were ever made, from that of righteous Abel down, were but typical, and foreshadowed the atoning sacrifice which Christ was to make, once for all, for the sins of the whole world; and that as the blood of the paschal lamb was sprinkled upon the door-posts of the faithful, that the angels of the Lord might know who were the chosen people, and thus be enabled to pass over them, and not smite their first-born, so should the faithful followers of Christ sprinkle the door-posts of their hearts with the atoning blood of the Paschal Lamb of Calvary, in order that Christ might be enabled to recognize His own at His coming. The musical part of the programme, under the direction of Dr. Cutler, the organist, assisted by a competent quartet and chorus, was well rendered, and well received by the vast audience.

The Bishop has appointed Sunday, the 18th day of April, at the hour of evening service, as the occasion of his annual visit to this church, for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation.

HENRY VARLEY AT THE RINK.

After the meetings for three successive Sundays at the Hippodrome under the auspices of the Evangelical Committee had proved so successful, the committee concluded to hold a series of similar meetings every evening this week, commencing last evening, at the Third Avenue Rink, which will accommodate about ten thousand people, and as more compact, and better adapted for such meetings than the Hippodrome was. The Rink was thoroughly filled at the time the services began. The platform from which Mr. Varley spoke was erected in the centre of the north side of the Rink, and on it, besides Mr. Varley, were Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., who actively supervised the proceedings; the quartet of the Seventh Regiment Band, composed of two silver cornet players and a euphoneum and tuba players, under the leadership of Mr. C. W. Wernig; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hutchinson, and Mr. Henry Hutchinson and a precentor. The flags and bunting with which the ceiling of the Rink is usually decorated remained in position, and all the gas-jets and chandeliers were lighted, brilliantly illuminating the vast building, and giving it a brighter aspect than the Hippodrome presented. The Hippodrome was given free, but the Rink is paid for, and the total expenses of the series of meetings for the week is estimated at about $1,500. In order to help defray this expense, the innovation of taking up a collection each evening has been introduced. Another innovation is the opening of a coat and hat check room at the entrance, at which fifteen cents is charged for keeping these articles. The exercises were begun by the singing of the hymn, "Arise, my soul, arise," and, after prayer he read as his text a portion of the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew, dwelling particularly upon the guest who came to the marriage feast without a wedding garment, and upon those who, when invited to the feast, made all kinds of frivolous excuses for not accepting the invitation. After the singing by Jesse Hutchinson of the hymn, "I love to tell the story," Mr. Varley read the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke in a loud, clear voice, that could be distinctly heard in the remotest parts of the Rink.

Many remained after the service to take part in a prayer-meeting. The collection taken amounted to a little over $200, being an average contribution of about two cents for each person present. The Third Avenue Railroad Company put on forty extra cars to give increased accommodation to the multitudes going to and from the Rink.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the day was duly observed, and the German churches were numerously attended. Several reunions and entertainments came off in the evening at the head-quarters of the different German vocal and musical organizations. The Saengerrunde gave an entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Bloomingdale Turn Verein had an exhibition of Turner gymnastics by the pupils of the Turn school and a parade by the Turner cadets at their hall in Forty-fourth street. This was followed by a ball. The Arion Society had a children's reception at its hall in St. Mark's place in the afternoon. The Helvetia Maennerchor, a choral society principally composed of Swiss, gave an entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, consisting of vocal and musical exercises. The Schillerbund gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall in Fourth street. The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a concert at its hall in Fifth street, which was also followed by a ball.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

Easter Day was very generally observed in all the Episcopalian and Catholic churches, and in some churches of other denominations, throughout the State of New-Jersey. In St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, Father Treanor, of St. Francis Xavier Church, New-York, preached the sermon, and Mme. De Lusont, of St. Stephen's Church, New-York, assisted in the choir. The choir of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church on Sussex street was increased to sixteen voices, and cornets and alto horns assisted in the rendering of the music. Special services were provided in St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) Church, Church of the Redeemer, (Universalist,) and other Newark churches; and in the First Baptist Church the quartet choir sang the "Te Deum" and an Easter anthem. The attendance in all the churches was large, and the floral decorations were tasteful.

THE FASHIONS ON THE AVENUE.

In deference to custom, Fifth avenue was yesterday literally crowded; just after 12 o'clock from about Thirtieth street, as high up as Fiftieth, it was scarcely possible to move, and several times, the throng was so dense that it was brought to a stand-still for some minutes before circulation was resumed. Thanks to the beautiful bright weather the view extended far into the distance, and the variegated and shifting mass of humanity, and the long procession of carriages presented a charming *coup d'œil*. The display of ladies' toilets was superb. The delightful temperature and clear sky, of which New-Yorkers have been deprived for so long a period, allowed one to anticipate a glance at many beautiful Spring toilets. This, however, was not afforded. Whether ladies feared to make the sudden change from Winter to Spring garments, or whether many of the magnificent velvet suits in wear had, in consequence of the severe Winter, only just been brought to light, cannot be affirmed, but one may incline to the latter supposition, as many of the toilets appeared as though they had just been imported and unpacked. The greater number of costumes were a combination of purple faille and velvet, and of purple matelassé and faille. Some very showy toilets were of dark blue velvet and faille. In spite of the Parisian authorities' announcement that the use of jet beads was on the decline, the fair sex do not seem willing as yet to abandon this showy *mode*, for the new silk cuirasses, aprons, and even underskirts, are covered with jet. A number of black faille toilets were adorned with blue steel beads, and lace heavily worked with the latter. Many of the Spring bonnets were worn with velvet suits; there may be singled out one among these worn with a purple velvet suit; it was made of white chip, and trimmed with lilac and purple. On the outside of this bonnet, in front of the crown, there were two small ostrich tips, one purple and the other lilac; from the back hung two long ends of ribbon, also in the two colors. A wreath of fine lilac and purple flowers extended across the brim below, which was very broad. This was one of the most stylish bonnets on the avenue. Many light velvet Winter styles, and gray felts had evidently been retrimmed for the occasion. Among these were noticeable many sky-blue velvets, ornamented with wreaths of forget-me-nots. Some of the black straws were trimmed with yellow, and others with scarlet. There were noticeable two or three of each of the above-described combinations, but by far the larger proportion of bonnets were trimmed with black and white. Some were of black straw with heavy white broché scarfs, placed around the crown, and twisted pieces and white bows of the same material on the inside. Others had simply a bunch of white flowers on the outside and another inside. Then there were a few enriched with short ostrich tips on the outside, and with long ends at the back. Several were trimmed with satin ribbon. One bonnet was covered with white silk and trimmed with small black ostrich tips; another, covered with white silk, had a pearl-colored feather hanging over the crown. This is the first indication of the Parisian style of white bonnets being adopted here. It is to be hoped that American ladies do not intend abandoning their independent mode of dress adhered to for the past few years with so much success. We acknowledge that from the sight of comparatively so large a number of black and white bonnets we fear this is a tendency in that direction. Several Spring suits were noticeable in plaid materials, such as black and white, and two shades of gray, but not, however, any in the beautiful bright colors which have been predicted by Parisian authorities as likely to be popular. It is to be remembered, though, that it is rather early in the season to decide upon what will be most worn, and the lateness of the Spring has much retarded new local fashions. As yet but few sunshades are in use, but one cannot refrain from noticing a large parasol displayed on the avenue yesterday and covered with peacock's feathers; this was very elegant, and, it is needless to add, unique. Observers also remarked a fan worn at the side of the skirt, and ornamented at the top with peacock's feathers. Before closing it may be suggested that when the avenue is as crowded as it was yesterday it would prove more agreeable to all promenaders if, instead of one side of the street being comparatively deserted while what is termed the fashionable side is so thronged that all pleasure of walking is destroyed, the opposite side of the thoroughfare were resorted to by a charitable and spirited minority. Everybody would profit by this move, and only the *flâneur*, mindful of pretty faces and handsome toilets, would suffer from a not unwelcome ill—an *embarras de richesses*.

A LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE ENDED.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO THE LATE JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK—HIS OFFICIAL ASSOCIATES HONOR HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER—THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

The Custom-house Inspectors and officials of the Barge Office held a meeting at the latter place yesterday afternoon to take suitable action upon the death of John L. Van Boskerck. The meeting was called to order by Gen. George H. Sharpe. Hon. James L. Benedict was chosen chairman, and, after stating the object of the gathering, appointed Mr. A. B. Cornell, Col. Burton, and Inspectors Mitchell, Banks, and Urley a committee to draft appropriate resolutions. Other committees were named, and the following memorial was read by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted:

Whereas, We have heard, with the profoundest sorrow, of the death of John L. Van Boskerck, who was appointed Inspector of Customs more than forty-four years ago, and who, for forty-three of those years, has held the position of Inspector aiding the Surveyor, and as such has been our superior officer: therefore,

Resolved, That while we, the officers of the Surveyor's Department of the Port of New-York, lament our loss, we derive some consolation from the fact that the deceased had passed the traditional and recognized allotment of human existence, and, like Abraham, "died at a good old age, an old man full of years." But we derive much more consolation in the fact that during the greater portion of those years thus spent in the actual service of the Government, with an arduous responsibility resting upon him, ofttimes trying, difficult, and vexatious, still malice, too often associated with envy and discontentment, never dared charge him with an act of dishonor or injustice. Nor did the mildew of a suspicious wrong ever blight his name or fame. In all his official life he was earnest, active, and industrious, and in all his acts proved himself an honest man—the noblest work of God. As a disciplinarian of exactness and inflexible justice; as an officer of incorruptible integrity; as a man in whose bosom the noblest impulses of humanity had a preponderating place; as a citizen who was above reproach; as a patriot whose heart always beat responsive to the calls and interests of his country, in war or in peace—as such we honored him in life and cherish his memory in death; recognizing the sterling attributes of his character as enduring "land-marks on the cliffs of life" worthy to be witnessed and read of men, and worthy to be imitated.

Resolved, That while we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence upon the sad bereavement which has removed from the domestic circle its affectionate and honored head, we sincerely trust that the principles he inculcated and the virtues he practiced, and which he bequeathed to them as an enduring inheritance, will take from grief its pang and from sorrow its sting, and in their place plant that exultant faith which assumes that the just shall rise, and that they shall meet again in that home where death never enters and parting is unknown.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Barge Office and the chair which he occupied be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Captains of vessels in the port be respectfully invited to place their flags at half-mast to-morrow, the day of the funeral.

Gen. Sharpe, previous to the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, delivered a high tribute to the life and public services of the deceased gentleman, and was followed by Gen. Cochrane and Mr. B. Van Riper. The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Van Boskerck will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Trinity Church.

AN AMATEUR MINSTREL SHOT.

An amateur minstrel entertainment at Woodbury Falls, N. Y., on Saturday night, was broken up by a party of roughs from Vail's Gate, near Newburg. Blows were freely exchanged, and a free fight in the hall was only prevented by the prompt intervention of Mr. Myers, one of the minstrel troupe. The combatants then adjourned to the road, the performers leaving the stage in full costume, and a general melée ensued, in which William Garner, the banjo-man, was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by one of the roughs named Calhoun. The ball entered Garner's head just above the left ear, and glanced downward into the throat, where it is still lodged. Garner is in a very critical condition, and steps have been taken for the arrest of Calhoun and his party. Another of the minstrels had his cheek cut open by one of Calhoun's shots.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A flag presentation to the Old Guard will take place this afternoon at Irving Hall, at 3 o'clock.

The calico hop of the New-York Masquerade Club will take place this evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The annual reception of the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory in Fourteenth street this evening at 8.

The Howard Glee Club will sing at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the New-York Homoeopathic Fair Association, on Friday evening next, April 2.

Dr. William F. Thoms will lecture on the "Law of Storms," before the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

John Ginna, aged eighteen, of No. 346 East Twenty-third street, fell from the front platform of a Second avenue car, near Houston street, last evening, and fractured an arm.

A grand musical and literary entertainment, in honor of Mariner's Division No. 448, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk street, near Grand.

John Cantwell, of No. 523 West Twenty-sixth street, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street, and was saved from drowning by the revenue cutter Chandler.

An entertainment for the benefit of the "Helping Hand," in connection with Home Industrial School No. 1, will be held this evening at Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street.

A fair by the ladies of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, to-morrow evening, and on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Last evening John Daly, living at No. 291 Tenth avenue, quarreled with his wife Anna, at their residence and beat and kicked her until she became unconscious. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and John was locked up.

James Scott, a young man, fell overboard on Saturday night, at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth street, Harlem River. He was rescued from drowning, and taken to Ward's Island, where he died yesterday from exhaustion. Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest.

A decision upon the bill of exceptions filed in the case of Michael Murphy, a laborer, of Jersey City, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting Mrs. Hujus, at Nanuet, in Rockland County, on the 19th of April, 1874, will be given by the Supreme Court, General Term, in Brooklyn, next Tuesday.

Several men were employed in the Rink yesterday for the lecture in the evening by Henry Varley, the London preacher. One of them got drunk in the morning while at work, and was discharged by John Nason, the foreman. A fight was the result. Judge Murray sent the assailant, William Flood, to the Island for a month.

A large number of people assembled on the Battery yesterday at 12 o'clock, anticipating a demonstration on the part of the Irish civic and military societies in honor of the late John Mitchel, and a possible conflict between them and the Police authorities. Their curiosity was not gratified, however, the parade having been abandoned.

The funeral of Otto Schumann, a private in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, took place from his residence yesterday. The members of Company I, Capt. Otto Hentzman commanding, paraded in full uniform, and, preceded by the regimental band, acted as an escort. The remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery, where a military salute was fired over the grave.

The reopening of Barnum's Hippodrome for a brief season of two weeks will take place to-night. New and interesting additions have been made to the programme, which now includes the spectacular pageant "The Fête at Pekin" and a grand tableau entitled "The Vision of Houris," which enlists the services of eight hundred and fifty persons, and includes an "Amazon March" by two hundred ladies, clad in golden armor. The walking match between William E. Harding and the lady pedestrian, Mlle. Lola, will be continued during the week.

Yesterday morning Henry Williams, of No. 371 Broome street, with a companion, entered the grocery store of John Peppar, No. 196 Mott street. They were both intoxicated, and assaulted Ripke, the clerk. He ran behind the counter and, seizing a revolver, fired three shots at his assailants, one of which struck Williams in the left side, inflicting a slight wound. Williams was attended by Police Surgeon McLeod, and locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station, but his companion escaped. Ripke was also detained.

The annual meeting of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Free Tabernacle Church, West Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on this (Monday) evening. J. B. Cornell, Esq., will preside, and Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. J. F. McClelland, Rev. R. L. Dashiel, Rev. Bishop Andrews, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Rev. W. H. Abbott, Rev. L. H. King, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will take part in the exercises. Music under the direction of Prof. G. P. Benjamin. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Michael Carey, of No. 803 Seventh avenue; John Halpin, of No. 846 First avenue; John Sheridan, of No. 829 Eighth avenue; Hugh Reilly, of No. 888 Eighth avenue; Patrick Byrne, of No. 868 Seventh avenue; Charles Hanley, of No. 773 Seventh avenue; and Patrick Daley, of No. 806 Eighth avenue, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by officers of the Board of Excise, and paroled until yesterday morning, when they appeared at the Yorkville Police Court, and gave bail to answer. On the same afternoon John Reynolds, of No. 161 West Fifty-first street, and John Rooney, of No. 548 West Fifty-second street, were arrested and locked up over night. Judge Murray held them also for trial.

The regular monthly meeting of the Protestant Episcopal City Missions was held last evening in the Calvary Church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, there was but a small number present. The exercises were commenced by the celebration of the shortened evening service, after which Dr. Van Rossbroeck read a paper upon "Bellevue Hospital," in which he described the management of the hospital, the religious services given for the benefit of the patients, and the sanitary improvements effected during the past two years. The address treated at some length the institution for training nurses, and described its general management.

NEW-JERSEY.

A gentleman named McGuire, and his wife were driving through Bridge street, Newark, Saturday evening, when they encountered a quantity of earth piled up in the street. The wagon was overturned and broken into pieces. McGuire and his wife sustained severe injuries.

The friends of Michael Sullivan, the condemned Metuchen murderer, have presented to the Court of Pardons a petition asking for the commutation of his sentence. The Court of Pardons have so far done nothing in the matter. It is not thought that Gov. Bedle will grant any reprieve.

A man signing himself Rev. Newton Vogel has of late been sending letters dated from Newark to residents of Elizabeth and other cities, representing that relatives of the party to whom the letters were addressed had died in his house, and asking the party addressed to reimburse him for funeral expenses. To what extent he succeeded in swindling citizens by the device is not known.

[Advertisement.]
HOW DO YOU KNOW
But that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life, keep DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in the house. 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
THE "EASTER" HAT for gentlemen is now ready at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. The wholesale trade supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

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Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

ART NOTICE.
Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS' entire collection of Oil and Water Color Paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, will be offered by us at auction in our Broadway Gallery, on the evenings of 7th, 8th, and 9th of April.
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EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS, WHITE STAR LINE, (ADRIATIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3,) 19 BROADWAY.
SCALES, (UNITED STATES STANDARD,) FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 BROADWAY.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 BROADWAY.
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CHINA AND GLASS WARE, DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES, M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC, G. SCHIRMER, 701 BROADWAY.
CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS, JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
HATTERS, DUNLAP & CO., 174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.
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The public purchase Fairbanks & Co.'s scales with confidence, being aware that no other makers have studied the public wants with so much intelligence, and that none possessed their experience and skill, nor at all approached them in enterprise in inviting attention to the merit of their scales through the great newspapers of the country, and therefore the public have accepted their statements as conclusive, because a business so vast and so widely extended must be based on business principles. Hence the permanent influence of their business announcements in demonstrating how an article of genuine merit may be introduced to the notice of the business community.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE
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NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Factories: WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PATENTEES OF THE
CELEBRATED PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
Cleaner, Lighter, and More Durable than the Metal Lined. The Porcelain is enameled on hard metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN or CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.
In addition to an unrivaled variety of FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE, we offer a new line of
FORKS AND SPOONS,
Extra Heavily Plated by the NEW PATENT PROCESS, which deposits the silver any requisite thickness on the parts most exposed to wear.
THEY ARE UNEQUALED for durability by any made by the old process.
SPOONS and FORKS plated by this improved method are stamped.
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ICE-PITCHERS.
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT AND THE BEST ARTICLE MADE.
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THE
GORHAM COMPANY,
Art-workers in Silver.
[ESTABLISHED 1831.]
By the application of experience, skill and art in manufacture, and the employment of the best artists and workmen, and the invention and introduction of special machinery, the Gorham Company are enabled to place their productions at prices within the means of the most careful and prudent buyers.
The most extensive and brilliant collection of BRIDAL, CHRISTENING, and BIRTHDAY GIFTS, and FAMILY SILVER, to be found in the City.
Retailed at Sales-rooms:
No. 1 BOND STREET, near Broadway.
Also, by JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Embossed Silverware,
For Wedding Presents.
An entirely new stock of the Embossed or Repousse ware, now so much in demand, in both useful and ornamental articles.
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Made water-tight or no charge. OLD roofs repaired, TIN roofs painted. Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, NO. 6 CEDAR ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHENEY BROS.' AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.
These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

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SHEPPARD KNAPP
will offer
100 pieces VELVETS, at $2 and up.
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
LACE CURTAINS, largest variety in the City.
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Great Carpet and Upholstery Establishment, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., One door below 13th st.

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CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
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GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
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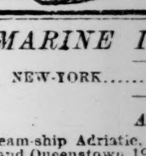
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A CONGREGATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

THE REMOVAL OF JEWISH CEMETERIES—OPPOSED BY THE ANSHI CHESED, AND FAVORED BY THE ADAS JESHURUN—AN APPEAL TO THE LAW INTENDED.

A bitter controversy is now going on between the two parties composing the Jewish congregation of Beth-El, which now owns the magnificent temple on Lexington avenue. The Beth-El is an amalgamation of two congregations, that of Anshi Chesed, formerly worshiping in Norfolk street, and a body formerly worshiping in an edifice in Thirty-ninth street, then called the temple Adas Jeshurun. About thirty-eight years ago the Congregation Anchi Chesed owned a plot of ground measuring 25 by 100 feet on Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and used it as a burying ground until the City authorities interdicted its further use for that purpose. They then purchased a lot on Eighty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, which was after a time also closed by the same authority. A tract of land at Union Fields, Long Island, was then secured, and has been used as a cemetery by the consolidated congregation of Beth-El ever since. Some weeks ago it was proposed by a number of the congregation that the bodies should be removed from the two old cemeteries and reinterred in the Union Fields Cemetery, in order that the ground, which is worth between $70,000 and $80,000, might be sold and the proceeds devoted to the payment of the debt of the new temple in Lexington avenue. A permit for the removal of the bodies was obtained from the Board of Health by the Trustees, and notice of the same was given to the congregation. The old members of the Anshi Chesed are bitterly opposed to this measure, on the ground that it is contrary to their faith to disturb the bones of the dead. They also claim that the deeds for the lots stand in their name, and that the congregation have no right to them. A short time ago a meeting was held by some twenty of the old members of the Anshi Chesed, at which Mr. George Heyman presided, to take steps to prevent the desecration of the graves of their relatives and friends. The action of the Trustees was denounced in the most indignant terms, and a committee of three was appointed to consult counsel, and take other measures to frustrate the plans of the Trustees. Among the gentlemen interested in opposing the disinterment of the bodies and sale of the lands are Messrs. W. Fernback, of No. 31 East Twentieth street; Max Moses, No. 229 Broadway; Simon Rossman, No. 296 Second street; Isaac Foster, No. 157 First street; Samuel Blum, No. 267 Seventh street; Manasses Hirsh, No. 128 Avenue C; Nathan Rossman, No. 266 Seventh street; John M. Jackson, No. 345 East Houston street; M. Hirsh, No. 364 East Fourth street, and W. W. Blum, No. 103 Wilson street, Brooklyn. It is understood that these gentlemen will appeal to the law, if necessary, and will use every lawful means to prevent what they consider a wrong being done.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 27.—Sugar quiet; nominal; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14¾ reals ℔ arroba; Molasses Sugar, 10@10¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 9¾@10 reals; fair to good Refining, 10¼@10½ reals; Grocery grades, 14½@15 reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dry Sugars, 17½@20 reals ℔ arroba. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 274,000 bxs. and 51,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 46,000 bxs. and 13,000 hhds. Exported during the week, 43,000 bxs. and 13,000 hhds., including 6,600 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses—Clayed and Muscovado, 5½@6 reals ℔ keg. Bacon, $37@$38 ℔ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $75@$77 ℔ quintal. Flour, $29@$30 ℔ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $38@$41 ℔ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $39 50@$40 ℔ quintal. Potatoes, $9@$10 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $25@$27 ℔ quintal. Honey, 5½@5¾ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $9 50@$10. Lumber quiet and weak; White Pine, $65@$70 ℔ M; Pitch Pine, $53@$55. Shooks; box, 9@9¼ reals. Hoops, Long-shaved, $75@$85 ℔ M. Freights firm; vessels in demand. Exchange nominal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.—F. Konitzky, Hermann Klamer, Dietrich Rohrs, Ary Waagen, Samuel Bieber, Jacob Stockinger and wife, Mrs. Anna Bruchlacher and children, Miss Phillippine Setzer, Mrs. Anna Leonhardt and two children, Friedrich Siriax, Balthasar Rauth, wife, and three children, Eugen Ringelmg, Oscar Gassner and wife, H. C. Claghorn, Paul Alder, Carl Fischer, Moritz Schachner, wife, and three children, A. J. Wessman and wife, Anton Riegler, Mrs. Jenny Arenberg and child, Louis Kirn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:50	Sun sets.....6:21	Moon rises..1:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:41	Gov. Island..1:30	Hell Gate...2:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, March 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool March 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse and 324 passengers to R. J. Cortis. March 26, lat. 41 33, lon. 8 10, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 53, lon. 65 35, a National steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 43 53, lon. 66 05, Hamburg steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Humboldt, (of Bath,) Allen, San Francisco Nov. 27, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 23 and crossed the equator Feb. 27 in lon. 33; had fine weather to Hatteras, thence a succession of strong N. E. and N.W. gales; March 24, at 8:30 P. M., William Ericsson, carpenter, a native of Sweden, aged 43 years, fell from the mizzen top-gallant yard overboard and was lost.

Ship Cashmere, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Thompson, Calcutta and Sand Heads, 107 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 27, St. Helena Feb. 17, and crossed the Equator Feb. 23, in lon. 32. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Ship Washington, Bradley, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. to William F. Frost. Had heavy gales in channel, from thence made a southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather to Hatteras; March 25, in a sudden squall, lost almost an entire suit of sails.

Bark Zaurak, (Norw.,) Aalholm, Tralee Jan. 4, via Queenstown 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 10 ds., with strong N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Galilino and Bonsignore, (Ital.,) Bonsignore, Limerick 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Fortunata, (Ital.,) Bertolotto, Dunkirk 49 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jessica, (of Liverpool,) Congdon, Yokohama 135 ds., with tea, &c., to E. W. Corlies—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Zanona, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Castelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmons, Matanzas 13 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.; vessel to James Henry. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kay, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Eagle, Blackslee & Lewin.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of East Machias,) Sanborn, Bahia 42 ds., with sugar and wood to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 28, in lon. 40 30; was eight ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdick & Frisbee. Had fine weather up to lat. 34; from thence 3 ds., with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Herbert E., Mount, Brazos, 20 ds., with hides, wool, and bones to Woodhouse & Rudd.
Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Stamford.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Loper, Somerset.
Schr. T. A. Magee, Young, New Bedford.
Schr. J. M. Richards, Evans, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen P., Long, New-Haven.
Schr. Elishu T. Smith, Baker, Newport.
Schr. Jennie Russ, Norton, Newport.
Schr. Quickstep, Rogers, Newport.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. Falaville, Jones, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Young, Steelman, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.
Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Crowell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. & L. Marts, Burch, Bridgeport.
Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Greenport.
Schr. Samuel Ober, Snow, Provincetown.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, New-London.
Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, New-London.
Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lamphear, New-London.
Schr. Sunlight, Pratt, New-London, for Baltimore.
Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Barks Guilia, for Naples; Crono, for Queenstown or Falmouth; schrs. Harry Parker, for Key West; T. H. Kirk, for Virginia; E. E. Birdsall and George R. Vreeland, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Fischer, from Hamburg, arr. 27th, reports: Had moderate westerly winds, with a high swell most of the passage; in lat. 44 40, lon. 49, passed through immense fields of ice, being surrounded by it 24 hours, and in lat. 43 40, lon. 53, passed a large iceberg; between Sable Island and Halifax had again to go through a large field of ice for 8 hours.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—The Inman steamer City of London, Capt. Brooks, from New-York March 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day, and proceeded.

The Williams and Guion steamer Wyoming, Capt. Freeman, from New-York March 16, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The American Line steamer Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia March 18, has arr.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—The Hamburg-American steamer Silesia, Capt. Hebich, from New-York March 18, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.